

NOTICE.

THE ATHENÆUM.—The FULL PRICE will be given at the Office for Copies of THE ATHENÆUM for Sept. 17.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET.

Dr. FRANKLAND, F.R.S. will commence a Course of FORTY LECTURES on INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY NEXT, the 10th October, at 10 a.m., to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Monday, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 4s. These Lectures will be delivered at the Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford-street.

Prof. HUXLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. will commence a Course of EIGHTY LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, on MONDAY NEXT, the 10th October, at 2 o'clock; to be continued on every succeeding weekday but Saturday, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 4s. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

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JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

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London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 39, Paternoster-row, E.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 258, will be published SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15th.

Contents.
I. THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.
II. SIR L. BULWER'S LIFE OF LORD PALMERSTON.
III. PRÉVOYANT PARADOL and NAPOLEON III.
IV. MISMANAGEMENT OF THE BRITISH NAVY.
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1. The Sibyl. By W. M. C. Call, M.A.
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5. Spinoza. By J. Frederick Smith.
6. Notices of Books.

Publishers: Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

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With the Hebrew question in Russia, however, we have at present nothing to do, and the books of Mr. Braphmann are chiefly interesting to us as showing the peculiarities of Hebrew law and life actually existing in Russia, derived from the Talmud and the ancient Judaic law. The line of Schiller,

Die Juden bilden einen Staat im Staate, has been wonderfully realized in Western Russia and Poland; where the Jews have formed and preserved to this day in every city or town a Talmudical municipal republic, of a very aristocratic kind, in which the patrician caste have arbitrary and despotic power over the plebeians. This government is carried on

by two institutions, the *kagal* or *kheder-hakagal*, the communal government, and the *beth-din*, the Talmudical Court, which is partially recognized by the Russian laws. The government is indeed elective, but both electors and elected must have obtained a certain rank in the community, gained nominally by proficiency in the learning of the Talmud, and often granted in reality to rich men for a money consideration. The *Kagal* not only directs the schools and internal government of the community, but supervises and regulates all the affairs of Hebrews with the non-Hebrew population, forbidding or allowing them, as it considers best for their interests. This power is completely arbitrary, and there can be no appeal from it. The authority of all external laws and regulations is denied, and said to be not binding on Hebrews, and they are strictly forbidden to have recourse to a Russian court in disputes with each other, even when the Russian laws coincide with the Hebrew. The *Kagal*, however, does not scruple to have recourse to the external authorities, when necessary and practicable, to assist it in its objects. The *Kagal* claims to have authority over the whole territory and population of the district. Non-Hebrews are there, and in possession of property only as infringers of the rights of the chosen people of God. The *Kagal* grants or sells the right of living in the district to a new comer, and without the necessary paper a Jew coming from another district would find it impossible to live or support himself. The property of non-Hebrews is, according to the Talmud, a free wilderness, or, as Rabbi Joseph Kulun says, "a sort of free lake," in which only that Hebrew can place nets who has obtained a right for it from the *Kagal*. Thus regarding the property of non-Hebrews as the general property of the community, the *Kagal* sells to Jews the right to occupy this property, and even draws up bills of sale and receives money from them. More than that, it sells the right to *exploiter* individuals, to lend them money and to get hold of their property. Things of this kind seem almost incredible, although Mr. Braphmann quotes in full formal acts, one selling the right to the shop of a Russian merchant, another a part of the city lands with the buildings that may hereafter be erected by the Government, and another a whole Franciscan convent. After such a sale no other Jew can interfere, without the permission of the purchaser, and should a Jew purchase or get hold of real estate belonging to a Christian, which had not previously been disposed of by the *Kagal*, he would have to buy again from the *Kagal* before his rights would be recognized by the Rabbinical Court, or by his fellows.

Besides its power of fixing the residence of Jews, the *Kagal* claims the right to interfere with their choice of occupation, and to prevent them from exercising it; regulates even the details of their domestic life; fixes the number of persons that can be present at a marriage or festival, the musicians that can be employed, and many other petty things. One of its greatest powers is in the butchering of cattle. The Jews, even with us, as is well known, can eat no meat but that killed in accordance with the precepts of the law of Moses; and in Russia this rule is most strictly regarded: but the religious instincts of the people do not keep them so much to its strict observance as

the active supervision of the Rabbinical authorities. They are the more particular as they collect a tax on meat, which supplies funds for communal purposes. This tax has been recognized and confirmed by the Russian laws, and the Government officials are required to assist in its collection, on the ground that the *Kagal* will thus be able to make good the deficiencies in the Government taxes of Jewish communities. No doubt, part of this tax comes from Christians. The *Kagal* is also authorized by law to impose a tax on all liquors sold in taverns and dram-shops kept by Hebrews in country villages. This tax, of course, falls on the consumers; the purchasers are all peasants, and there are no other dram-shops. Another curious instance of a tax on the whole population, for the benefit of the Jews, is found in Wilna. In the Jewish quarter there has long been permitted a tax on provisions for the *Kagal*; and a few years ago the *Kagal* succeeded in persuading the city authorities to remove the public fish-market to that quarter, thus laying the excise on the whole community. This tax, in 1867, was farmed out by the city council for 340*l*. One might almost think Judaism the State religion there.

The *Kagal* maintains its authority by means of such taxes, and by severe punishments inflicted by the *beth-din*. These include forbidding intercourse of the neighbours with the condemned, prohibiting him to ply his trade, preventing his wife from purifying herself with the bath, and excommunication. As he who transgresses one tittle transgresses the whole law, excommunication is threatened for very slight offences, and, in a town almost wholly Jewish, it is really civil death. Sometimes, as occurred a few months ago at Shkloff, actual physical punishments are used. In that case, a woman suspected of improper intimacy with a man—*suspected only*, for the Rabbinical court has no rules of evidence—was beaten almost to death, and driven naked along the public street. In cases of great obstinacy, the arm of the civil power is sometimes called in; and to prevent an appeal to the civil courts from its decisions, the *beth-din* takes good care to have the parties sign beforehand, on stamped paper, documents which would prevent such action. The author accuses the *Kagal* of buying up Government officials, to make them wink at any stretch of power in their proceedings.

The local brotherhoods or societies are powerful agents of the *Kagal*. The author divides them into learned, whose object is to expound the Talmud, industrial or trade-unions, religious and benevolent. The chief benevolent societies are those for buying up captives, and the burial societies. As no Jews are held in bondage, the objects of the first of these can only be guessed at. Burial societies were instituted because the clergy are forbidden to perform funeral rites, which are considered secular and unclean works (to such a degree, that even now, if the burial of a Jew has to take place on a feast-day, it must be done, if done at all, by Christian hands). These societies become often instruments of great oppression and extortion. In 1866 a Jewess named Broyd complained to the city authorities of Wilna that the burial society had taken from her 1,500 rubles (188*l*.) for the burial of her husband. She did not wish to pay, but the body was left unburied for five

days, and then the society compelled her to pay, and to sign a paper that she had given this sum to the society for benevolent purposes. When the *Kagal* learned that she had complained, they fined her 500 rubles (60*l.*) in addition, as a contribution to the deficiencies in the recruiting tax for poor Hebrews. The local authorities could do nothing to assist her, but were compelled to assist the *Kagal* to collect the tax, on the ground that in matters relating to the communal liabilities of Hebrews, the *Kagal* was a government institution. A similar case has very recently occurred at Kief.

The only remedy against such extortions is to become a member of the ruling class; and for that end every plebeian Jew tries, if possible, to have his sons educated in the Talmud, that they may gain the necessary rank, and be better off than himself. The *Alliance Israélite Universelle* is an attempt to unite all Jewry by means of such societies.

Mr. Braphmann writes with no animosity towards the Jewish race, to which he himself belongs, but attacks sharply the system of the *Kagal*, which, in his opinion, is disliked by the most of the lower class, and does far more than the Government to keep the Jews in a state of separatism. Until this influence is overthrown, he thinks it impossible for the Russian Jews to coalesce with the rest of the population of the empire.

Abbeys, Castles and Ancient Halls in England and Wales: their Legendary Lore and Popular History. By John Timbs. 2 vols. (Warne & Co.)

MR. TIMBS'S industry is well known to his particular public. If he devoted as much time to thinking over and classifying his materials as he must do in getting them together, his success would be greater than it is, though that is not small with the author's *clientèle*, who only want to be amused. We must admit that they are also often instructed. Mr. Timbs is lucky in his subjects. The present one is especially good; good in itself, and should be good in its influences. It should give young people especially a desire to visit the historical places of their own land. Mr. Timbs might have omitted some chapters, or replaced them by others on localities he has passed over in silence. In either case, he might practise condensation to the profit of his readers. His book need not, therefore, be characterized like the tragical mirth of *Pyramus and Thisbe* as being "tedious brief," but one may have too much even of a good thing.

Mr. Timbs has given a very fair account of Anne Boleyn's old home, Hever Castle, Kent: but why has he omitted to notice a house adjacent, and quite as historical, namely, Ightham? Like Hever, it is a moated house, but it is not in equally good repair. Its hall and chapel are of great interest, and so is the house generally. It once belonged to Sir Richard Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower when the princely sons of Edward were imprisoned there. Brackenbury gave up his Lieutenantancy for a time. He was too honest to be fitted for the awful work in hand; but whether he exactly knew the nature of that work is not so clear; or if, knowing it, he point-blank refused to have any part in it. The only certain fact is, that Sir Richard was released, or dismissed, from his duties, and a

less scrupulous official took the keys and the responsibility attached to them. Ightham, as it stands now, may help the visitor to realize the scene of what was passing then: the murder in the Tower, and the sad and silent Lieutenant, seated at one of the windows of Ightham, looking with a pre-occupied air over the gloomy landscape, and wondering what chance or mischance was next to turn up in once merry England.

Then, among the Sussex historical houses, Mr. Timbs has forgotten to make record of one of the most interesting in the whole county—Wakehurst. It is at once one of the quaintest and one of the grandest of old country-houses. It stands on the high ground of the county, and its neighbourhood is one of great beauty and interest. The initials of the Culpepers, who built it in Elizabeth's time, may still be seen over the porch. Since that period, the house, which perhaps has the heaviest stone roof in England, except that of the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, has seen many masters. The old grey house is altered too, from what it was three centuries ago. One of the Peytons levelled the protruding wings, nearly to the face of the centre of the house itself. After the Peytons ceased to reside at Wakehurst, this old mansion was let for short periods, to a varied succession of tenants, including artists and lawyers, who hired it for their holiday vacation. Its interior may be recognized in several pictures that have challenged admiration at the Royal Academy; and if ever the public should get the chronicle of what sort of life was led at Wakehurst, when some celebrated lawyers and ladies kept revel there, there will be rare chapters of social history that will be well worth the reading. In the present day, the old half-ruined mansion is being restored by the Marchioness of Downshire for her second son, who will then occupy it, and who will have a namesake for a neighbour in Squire Hill, of Rockhurst.

In treating of Ham House, in Surrey, Mr. Timbs tells us that "the Picture Gallery is hung with portraits mostly by Sir Peter Lely and Vandyck." The fact is, that the whole house is a gallery. Some of the most valuable pictures are most ungratefully guarded. The persons who at present enjoy their rich possession, seem to care nothing for portraits. In the Great Hall, there are fine specimens of Vandyck, Kneller, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, full-length portraits; among them the Jane Savage, whom Milton has immortalized in his verse. One of these portraits stands beside the door, and every time the door is swung fully back, the handle breaks through the canvas, or rather passes through the hideous hole, which has a look about it as if the original offender had made the breach ages ago. Owners of heirlooms are not often careful of what they have to transmit to their heirs. Ham House, on the whole, is well preserved, but then few and far between are the visitors who are permitted to inspect its treasures. Occasionally, its own lords have treated it with singular neglect. There was one of the Earls of Dysart who lived away from it for so many years in an obscure London lodging, that when he went down, alone, and out of curiosity, to see the old house, he was not recognized. He made good his right, however, to pass through the gate, which is never opened but for the master of the mansion, and he passed up

the avenue into the hall. On treading on the polished floor, his feet slipped up, and my lord lay on his back. The Earl gathered himself together, uttered wicked words, which were much in fashion at the time, and declared that he would never enter the confounded house again. He went back to his London lodgings, and Ham House, Petersham, saw him no more.

When we find Mr. Timbs at Alnwick, he tells the old story, how the freedom of the borough is obtained by the candidates for civic distinction being decked in white shirts and nightcaps, and struggling through the miry pool called Freeman's Well. The author has no idea that this ceremony has long since been abolished, and that such abolition has been recorded by local historians,—whose works Mr. Timbs should have consulted before he wrote his narrative. Alnwick suffered in the Border Wars; but it is nobly restored. More than one castle of the earlier times was destroyed for the satisfaction of private vengeance. The latter was not always without justification. Mere wanton idleness and its consequences worked all the ruin. Here is a single sample. When Henry the Second had William de Fossard as his ward, the King gave him up, with his right of guardianship and its profits, to William Earl of Albemarle. The Earl lodged the handsome young fellow in his castle, and left him there to amuse himself in many a long absence of the host. Unluckily for the Earl, whatever the youth may have thought of it, the Earl's fair sister was left in the castle too. The idle young pair fell in love, and such terrible disgrace came of it that De Fossard had to fly from the wrath of the Earl. The latter, failing to secure the offender's person, devastated his property: he assailed De Fossard's castle at Montferrant, and with such effect that not one stone was left standing on another. People who looked at the ruins used to utter various wise saws on the perils of loving not wisely but too well.

There is at least one example of a man selling the castle which he inherited, and the succession to which belonged to his heirs. Dudley Castle, now one of the finest of our picturesque ruins, was transferred in this way. Towards the middle of the sixteenth century, the weak and impoverished Baron Sutton, of Dudley, sold that stately edifice. He was literally turned out of it into the street by his rigorous creditor, Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The English people have always shown an alacrity in the application of nicknames. As the despoiled lord "loafed" about the Dudley market-place, passers-by of the "genteel" sort saluted him mockingly, and called him, "My Lord Quondam." Baron and duke died in the same year, 1553: Sutton in his bed; the duke on the scaffold. The castle, with the title, reverted, without purchase, to Sutton's son. By the marriage of his grand-daughter with Sir Humble Ward, two properties and two names became united. The present Earl Dudley is their descendant; his style and title designate him as Earl Dudley, of Dudley Castle.

We have only to wish that Mr. Timbs had furnished his youthful readers with instances of life in castle, hall, and abbey. Half the social, and no little of the religious and political life of England, might thus be illustrated. The materials are within his reach. Indeed, the thing itself has been done more than once, but

not, as far as we know, for the younger people. Among the many singular incidents of castle-life is that which relates to a Castellan, who, on hearing of an intended visit from the King, burnt his castle to the ground, as being less costly to him than having to entertain royalty and royalty's followers. The Abbots were almost as sorely perplexed at such threatened visits, but they had a reputation for extending hospitality to kings with much magnificence. They were as good hands at making a gloomy apartment look bright and gay as any clever stage-manager. As for castle and convent, the young ladies who came from the first went to school in the second, and went home for the holidays and incipient love-making, just as young ladies in their teens do now. The subject is perhaps not within Mr. Timbs's limits, but it is one that would produce as many stories as those told by that brilliant company who forgot Florence and the plague, and joyously bowed to the rule of their queen, Pampinea.

P. Terentii Afri Comediarum. Edited by T. L. Papillon, M.A. Part I. *Andria, Eunuchus.* (Rivingtons.)

THIS edition, which forms one of the series called "Catena Classicorum," is good so far as it goes; but there is a certain thinness of work in this book as well as in some other of the "Catena." The notes are such as a careful lecturer prepares for his class when he is dealing with a subject on which he has nothing very special to say, and in which he takes no decided interest. On most points of difficulty, we have the opinions of previous editors, but we do not see much critical power in the new one. Indeed, Mr. Papillon seems hardly to have mastered the latest criticism of the Roman comedians: he scarcely mentions Ritschl, whose work, indeed, has been mainly on Plautus, but yet has important bearings on Terence too; and though Fleckeisen's edition is alluded to in the Preface, his readings are rarely followed, the preference being given to the very inferior text of Zeune; while undue importance is given to Bentley's emendations, which are sometimes approved of, even when they violate laws of comic metre discovered since Bentley's day. Mr. Papillon tells us in his Preface that he defers the discussion of the metre and prosody of Terence until the end of his work. We cannot but think that he has published the first part without sufficient preparation in this respect. Thus, at line 52 of the 'Andria,'

Liberius uiuendi fuit potestas; nam antea—

we have the extraordinary information given us that *uiuendi* is dissyllabic, though the true scansion of the line is given by Dr. Wagner. Again, at Eun. 494, we are told that there is a hiatus in the line, which must be scanned *āna īrē cum āmī|cā īm|peratorem īn via*: it is surely astounding that Mr. Papillon should not have seen that the hiatus is between *cum* and *amica*, not where he places it. At 459 of the same play, Bentley's ingenious emendation *abdomini* for *ex homine* is mentioned with approval, and scanned as a trisyllable, which is impossible: and reference is made to Hecyra, 3, 1, 1, for a similar scanning of *nemini*, which is a mere delusion. At Andr. 483, *deinde* is made trisyllabic, though it occurs so nowhere else in Terence. Mr. Papillon may be right in not altering the text, though Fleckeisen's emendation is both

easy and probable; but he surely should have noticed the peculiarity. So too at Eun. 415, *mehercle* is scanned, without any remark, as a trisyllable, again contrary to the Terentian usage. Some notice should have been taken of peculiarities like *maledicerē* (Andr. 23), *vocabulā* (Eun. 264), and of the shortening of a vowel before two consonants; the loss of final *r* is mentioned at Eun. 157. In matters of spelling, Mr. Papillon is often wrong, and sometimes inconsistent; he generally writes *cena*, &c. rightly, but we have *coenavit* (Andr. 89); we generally find the incorrect *hicine* and similar forms, though *hicinest* is written correctly, Andr. 908; we have *ingenium est* (Andr. 77), but *viuendumst* (182); *oratio est* (141), but *iniuriast* (156); and, lastly, such undoubted mis-spellings as *illico* (Andr. 125), *olera* (369), *eiiciat* (382), *renunciata* (499), *herus* and *hera* occasionally, *humerus* (Eun. 313), *succus* (316), *coimus* (538), &c.

If we leave the text, and come to the explanatory notes, we shall find more to praise and less to blame. Mr. Papillon seems to us to have a nice feeling of the usage of Latin, which often makes him a better guide than other editors. Thus he explains the infinitive *vivere*, at Andr. 799, exceedingly well; Bentley's *viveret* is quite needless; and the complicated construction of Eun. 925—8 is excellently unravelled: there is no occasion to alter the text with Wagner, even though the *et* at the end of a line is suspicious. Sometimes Mr. Papillon adopts what seems to us the less forcible explanation: surely *mihī* ought to be supplied (as by Parry) after *dolet*, in Eun. 429; the comic force is greatly increased thereby, and the difficulty of the tense is avoided. At Andr. 477, no sufficient sense is obtained by reading (with Mr. Papillon) *num inmemores discipuli?* instead of *inmemores*. Simo says, "It is not that your pupils have forgotten their parts, is it? it is your bad management." There are some excellent notes on the phrases *magis atque* (Andr. 699), and *utrum ne* (Eun. 720); and on the use of the indicative where the subjunctive seems logically required, at Andr. 528. It is in notes like these that Mr. Papillon shows his greatest strength: he is less good in the illustration of idioms which are almost confined to the comedians; he makes far too little use of Plautus to explain Terence; thus in explaining the ablative *qui*, no mention whatever is made of the abundant use of the word by Plautus (see Brix on the Trin. 464); at Andr. 79 he speaks of the use of *condicio* for a marriage as "later," but it occurs so in Trin. 159, *ut eam in se dignam condicionem conlocem*: this deficiency constantly appears. We find also a good deal in Mr. Papillon's speculations on the cases with which we cannot agree. It is unquestionably wrong to call the vocative, as he does at Eun. 559, "a shorter form of the nominative." The vocative is the simple base, sometimes euphonically shortened; the nominative is the base plus a case-suffix, which never belonged to the vocative: the use of the nominative where the vocative might have been expected is probably due to attraction. Next it seems to us premature to assert that "the first meaning of the genitive is 'place from which'" (Andr. 261, note; and note on Eun. 272). Nothing is certainly known of the primary meaning of the case-suffixes; but it appears the more probable view that the origin of the genitive was

different from that of the locative—ablative and instrumental, which are held with much likelihood to have expressed first of all relation in space; that the genitive-suffix was rather adjectival, and the genitive was what its name (*γενική*) implies, the *class*-case; that its use was, as the late Mr. Garnett well said (Essays, p. 223), "to establish the same sort of connexion between words that the relative does between clauses, namely, to show that one of them may be predicated of the other." We believe that the genitive afterwards contracted local significations, in consequence of the loss or confusion of the cases which ought to have expressed those meanings. Thus in such phrases as *animi dubius*, *animi* may well have been originally locative, like *domi*, &c.; but when the full form of the genitive (probably *animoi*) was weakened down to *animi*, the distinction between the cases was lost, and their usage confused: *animi* in this phrase was called a genitive, and *mentis sanus*, &c. followed in due course. This confusion is recognized by Mr. Papillon in a good note on the phrase *domi focique* (Eun. 814); but there he says, wrongly, that "the functions of the Sanskrit *locative* were originally discharged in Latin, as in Greek, by the *dative* case." Both Greek and Latin had distinct forms for the dative and locative, viz., *οἱ* (*ai*) and *ἰ*. In Greek we have both *οἶκῳ* (i.e. *οἶκο* + *οἱ*) and *οἶκοι* (i.e. *οἶκο* + *οἱ*); in Latin the dative *οἱ* (*egui*, &c.) sank to *o*; it was preserved in the archaic *quoī* = *cui*. The locative *ἰ* was found, as is well known, in *domi*, *Romai*, *Karthagini*, &c.; some of which, by phonetic change, became confused with other cases, genitive or ablative. But there seems not the least ground for Mr. Papillon's theory that the locative was originally represented by the dative, upon which, as he says, in Latin, the ablative at last encroached.

Mr. Papillon sometimes etymologizes, and is generally ingenious and suggestive. We do not, however, agree with him in supposing the *e* in *equidem* and *enim* to be a prosthetic vowel, like the Greek *ἐ-λαχός*, &c. The use of this vowel in Greek seems to be one of the distinguishing marks between the Greek and Latin. In *equidem* it is most probable that the *e* is a demonstrative particle, as in *ecce*, &c., to which *quidem* was added. For *enim*, see Corsen's *Aussprache*, &c., vol. i., p. 387, 2nd edit. From the same authority (p. 493) Mr. Papillon might draw a good many more instances to fortify himself in the belief that *lacto* has nothing to do with *lac*. We do not think that *sentus*, dirty, can be an old past participle of *sino*, in the sense of "let alone": the *n* of the verb is not radical. By a slip in the note to Andr. 857, *illum* is said to = *ecce illum*; it is, of course, *en illum*.

Traditions and Hearth-side Stories of West Cornwall. By William Bottrell (an Old Celt). (Penzance, Cornish; London, Trübner & Co.)

ONE of the most awful women of her time must have been that ancient Cornish dame who died in the last century, and who, down to her death, neither spoke nor knew any language but the ancient British! She must have exacted a certain amount of reverence on the part of beholders. Her blood was that of the men who had fought in Arthur's days on the moor of Vehandruchar: her speech was

that which was spoken in the now shadowy period of the Giants of the Mount. If to see her was to be subdued to reverential homage, to hear fall from her lips the sounds that once found echoes among the hills of Towednack must have been something startling. The voice of the dead, as it were, found utterance through the lips of the living. The voice was the voice of Pengersee, but the hands were those of a modern country dame. She was, however, the last of the British-speaking Britons; she looked upon Anglo-Saxons as upstarts, and she died with a bosom full of legends, which she would never narrate but in a tongue incomprehensible to most of the listeners.

Some of those legends must have been known to the degenerate half-English race around her; but it is probable that not a few of those have died out. Railroads, and tourists who travel beyond railroads, have given new thoughts to remotely-situated people, who used to live on old stories. It is very good that what may be left of such tales should not be allowed to die. There are more ancient legends to be picked up in Cornwall than elsewhere in England; and Mr. Bottrell being, as he tells us, an Old Celt, is appropriately employed in collecting those illustrations of past ways of thought and action. He has performed his task for the sake of Cornwall in particular, but the book has an interest for England and English-speaking people generally. It is like the Thames, which belongs to both the past and the present. If there be any difference of opinion as to the origin of some of the legends contained in the volume, it will be still more like the Thames. That ancient river has been so neglected of late, that learned people are at angry issue as to where it rises. Captain Burton may have to head a home expedition, to determine whether the head of the Thames be in Warwickshire or Gloucestershire.

Mr. Bottrell's name is rather Norman than Celtic; but we will not press that point: Etymology, like Statistics, may be made to prove anything. In such cases we know, as Voltaire has told us, that consonants go for little, and vowels for nothing at all. "Old Celt" or not, Mr. Bottrell has done excellent service. It resembles, in many ways, the service which the learned and light-hearted Irishman, Mr. Patrick Kennedy, did for old Irish folk-lore, in his volume of Legends illustrative of the old Irish Celts. There is perhaps a little overmuch in the British hearth-side stories of giants, demons, and magicians, but these were the natural productions of the localities in which we find them. What is to be expected in the region of wildly-hewn rocks, of pathless mountains, of gloomy valleys, and dark, deep waters, over whose shores the skylark will no more warble than it does over Glendalough—what, we say, is to be expected in such regions but giants on the rocks, demons in the mountain recesses, mischievous imps in the valleys, and equivocal nymphs, neither fish nor flesh, upon and beneath the ever-shadowed waters? We are bound to say that there is a modern leaven among the witchery. A good deal of the fun and manners of to-day is mixed up with matters that happened before the Flood—if they happened at all.

Then, the chief uses of a book like this lie not in its stories, but in its suggestions, and in the circumstances which connect the past with the present. One of these circum-

stances is to be found in Cornish names, which are all significant, and yet which bear no meaning to an ordinary ear. The general reader who has heard of Pelagius knows not, probably, that the early Free Inquirer's British name was Morgan, or that the two names have but one sense,—implying a person living near the sea. Morvah is another British term made musical by its open termination, and means the sea-coast. The Merovingian kings came from such a place, and thence their designation. Zennor is Holy Land, and Penzance is Holy Head, with the adjective put last. Pengwyn is White Head. The penguin is so called because of the whiteness, or fairness, of the bird's head. But the bird was so named among the Patagonians, where it was first seen by Europeans; and with those people *pen* signified white, and *gwyn*, head. With the ancient British it was just the reverse; *Velandrouchar* is old British for wheat-mill. Mr. Bottrell pleads for the preservation of the old names of fields when built over. Trewartha terrace is happily named, as *Trewartha* means Higher Town. Vounder-nowath, headless, treating of names given *causa honoris*, "would have been quite as pleasing a name to Cornish ears, as Alexandra road." So he prefers *Caernowith* to New Castle, for a newly-built edifice. In words like *Nan-cott*, old valley, *Tal-daves*, sheep-hill, and *Tre-methack*, the medical or doctor's town, the qualifying word comes last. There are many good suggestions made by the author to landed proprietors for giving appropriate, that is, significant British names to their houses and estates, and thus preserving the relics of the old language. Some of them would be exceedingly dangerous to the jaws of ignorant strangers. If pronounced, they would be empty sounds, and would probably be twisted out of their genuine meaning, just as *Moeshayle*, maidens' brook, has been vulgarly Saxonized into Mouse-hole! But Saxon sounds are not altogether foreign to British words. Our familiar *apple* lives in Bos-aval, apple or orchard-house. The word probably comes from a long way off. In Polish, Mr. Jablonski is simply Mr. Apple-tree! That the old language has not altogether died out, and that it can be turned to good purpose, the following passage will show:—

"This old Cornish word 'Bucca' (still in common use) has various significations, and none very clearly defined. It appears to belong to the same family of words as the Irish 'Pookah,' and the Welsh 'Pwca.' As above, it is often applied to a poor, half-witted person of a mischievous disposition—one about whom there is anything weird or wisht—to a ghost, or any kind of frightful apparition, and by association of ideas to a scarecrow. By 'Buccaboo,' which is probably a corruption of 'Bucca-dhu' (black spirit) we mean Old Nick, or one of his near relations. As an example of this, there is a story told of an old lady who lived long ago at Rafta, in St. Levan. The old dame, when more than fourscore, was so fond of card-playing that she would walk almost every winter's night, in spite of wind or weather, to the village of Trebear, distant a mile or more, that she might enjoy her favourite pastime with a family of congenial tastes who resided there. The old lady's step-daughter wished to put a stop to what she regarded as rather scandalous vagaries, as the old dame seldom arrived home before the small hours of the morning; with this intention the young mistress persuaded the serving-man to array himself in a white sheet, &c., so as to personate a ghost that was accused of wandering about a lonely spot over which old madam would have to pass. The winter's night was dark and rainy, when, about

midnight, the ghost seated himself on the side of Goonproyter stile, where he had to wait two or three hours. The dear old lady was in no hurry to leave pleasant company, as it was Christmas-time. At last she passed Padz-jigga, mounted the stile, and seated herself to draw breath opposite the ghost. Over a while she said, 'Hallo! Bucca-gwidden (white spirit), what cheer? and what in the world dost thee do here with Bucca-dhu close behind thee?' This cool address so frightened Bucca-gwidden that he ran off as fast as he could lay feet to ground, the old lady scampering after, clapping her hands, and calling, 'Good boy, Bucca-dhu; now thee west catch Bucca-gwidden and take'n away with thee!' The ghost was so frightened that he fell in a fit, and was never right in the head after. Then he was a real Bucca in the sense of our Betty's sweetheart, and the strong-minded sociable old lady enjoyed many more years of her favourite pastime with her friends in Trebear."

We need hardly say that Bucca is cousin to Bogey, or that the latter word, slightly modified, implied in Eastern Europe a power not necessarily malicious. "Boze sbav Polske!" is God save Poland, where two words out of the three have affinities with English. This brings us to other subjects, connected, however, with malicious potentialities. The sisterhood of witches was once very lively in Cornwall. The young and pretty members of the community had much to do with the Devil; but, in this case, the fiend was in reality a sort of local Don Juan, who only assumed the fiend. The witches died out, but something more than tradition of their doings survives. There is a game yet to be joined in, which has reference to this question:—

"To play the game of burning the old witch, a pole about five feet long, such as a pike-staff or shovel-hilt, is placed with each end resting on a low stool. A lighted candle is placed on the floor at a short distance from the pole, on which the person who undertakes to burn the witch endeavours to keep sitting, with the feet also (crossed at the ankles) resting on the pole clear of any other support or help, except a stick about five feet in length. In a slit at the end of this stick is placed the paper, or rag figure, to represent the witch to be burnt for fun, by the person sitting in this ticklish position, who often falls many times before the paper figure can be burnt at the candle on the floor."

Misfortune drove some of the poor women to pretend to the possession of powers by which they might avenge themselves on their persecutors.

For those who love folk-lore, and are in need of a new assortment of stories to give pleasant terrors to the dark evenings of autumn and winter, we know no better source whence they may be supplied than these 'Traditions and Hearth-side Stories of West Cornwall,' by the Old Celt.

A Conference of Pleasure, composed for some Festive Occasion about the Year 1592. By Francis Bacon. Edited, from a MS. belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, by James Spedding. (Longmans & Co.)

THE discovery, in 1867, of a MS. in Northumberland House containing copies of some of Bacon's early writings has enabled Mr. Spedding to print the whole of the piece bearing the odd title of "Mr. Francis Bacon of Tribute, or giving what is dew." This consists of four parts, or speeches, with the titles "The Praise of the Worthiest Vertue," "The Praise of the Worthiest Affection," "The Praise of the Worthiest Power," and "The Praise of the

Worthiest Person," the real subjects being respectively Fortitude, Love, Knowledge, and Queen Elizabeth. Of these speeches, the two last were first published in 1734, in "Stephens's Second Collection," with the titles "Mr. Bacon in Praise of Knowledge," and "Mr. Bacon's Discourse in Praise of his Sovereign," but the character and occasion of them were doubtful. The Northumberland MS. not only makes it clear that the four speeches form parts of a whole, but supplies a copy of the two first speeches, which are entirely new and unknown, and are now printed for the first time. New pieces by Lord Bacon have an interest of their own, and are well worth the care and trouble which Mr. Spedding has bestowed upon them. His task has not been altogether an easy one. The MS. is damaged at the edges and lower margins, and nothing could be done except to supply the missing words by conjecture, at the same time marking the conjectural words by the use of brackets. The way in which this has been done is very satisfactory; most of the conjectures are convincingly happy, and the editor has clearly done the best he could with his materials. A fac-simile is given of the outer page of this MS., which is a very singular one. It originally contained merely the title of the work. Afterwards, a list was appended, forming a table of contents of some similar MS. which may once have been attached to the first one, but is now lost. This list includes the titles "Richard the Second," and "Richard the Third," which would seem to refer to Shakespeare's plays so named. Another title makes mention of a play called 'The Ile of Dogs,' (not *Isle*, as printed on p. xix), which is followed by the mysterious word "frmt," which has not been understood; but we take it to be merely a short way of writing *fragment*. But this is not all. The leaf has been scribbled over in every direction, and contains scraps of English and Latin verse, the name *Mr. Francis Bacon* several times repeated, and, strangest of all, the name of *William Shakespeare* at least eight times over. What does this prove? Most certainly Mr. Spedding is right in suggesting that it is an early evidence of the growth of Shakespeare's fame, as we thus find his name written so frequently by an idle hand, merely to try a pen, or for amusement. "At the present time," says Mr. Spedding, "if the waste-leaf on which a law-stationer's apprentice tries his pens were examined, I should expect to find on it the name of the poet, novelist, dramatic author, or actor of the day, mixed with snatches of the last new song, and scribbles of 'My dear Sir,' 'Yours sincerely,' and 'This Indenture witnesseth.' And this is exactly the sort of thing which we have here."

The four speeches are supposed to be spoken by four friends, each of whom is supplied with a theme, and makes the best he can of it. They are therefore to be considered as rhetorical exercises, and not necessarily expressing Bacon's own opinions. They certainly have the appearance of being written, partly in accordance with some request, and partly with a view to self-improvement. In *Passus xx.* of the *Vision of Piers the Plowman* (second version), Langland discusses the relative values of the four cardinal virtues, viz., Temperance, Fortitude, Justice, and Prudence, and assigns the highest place to Temperance. Bacon, however, argues in praise of Fortitude. His

reasons for placing Fortitude above Temperance are of the following nature. (We must premise that the words or parts of words in Italics are conjectural.)—

"Will you affect to be admirable? Will you neither followe others nor spare your selfe? Will you *make your life* nothing but an occasion and censure of others? Oh, but I *mean no such matter*: no vain glorie: no malignitie: no diffidence: no *censure*: I desire but a release from perturbations. I seeke but an *euen* tenor of minde. I will not use because I will not desire. I will not desire because I will not feare to want. Loe we see all these *circumstances*, all this preparacion, is but to keepe affare of feare and griefe, which Fortitude reioyce to challenge and to chase: but *when once a feare and greife commeth*, such as all men are subject unto, if it be a feare and greife which ariseth not of the destitucion of a pleasure, but the access of a disfortune, then what use hath he of his temperance? Will he not then esteeme it a great follie that he hath provided against heat of sunshine and not of fyre? doth he not take it for a madness to think, if a man could make himself impassible of pleasure, he should make himself at one labor impassible of paine? whereas contrariwise it is an introduccion to beare stronger greifes, to desire often without having. But lett Fortitude and strength of minde assist Temperance, and see what followeth then? a man is able to use pleasures and to spare them; to containe himselfe in the entry or greatest downfall, and to entertaine himselfe euer in pleasure; having in prosperitie sence of joy, and in adversitie sence of strength. Therefor it is Fortitude that must help or consummate or enable all vertues."

In the second speech, we find Love placed above Fortitude, as thus:—

"And now to you, sir, that somuch commende vertue Fortitude, and therein cheifly commended it because it doth enfranchise us from the tyrannies of fortune, yett doth it not in such perfeccion as doth loue. For Fortitude indeede strengtheneth the mynd, but it giueth it no feeling, it leaueh it empty, it ministreth unto it no apt contemplacion to fix it selfe upon, that it may the more easilie be directed from the sence of dolours. . . . But loue doth so fill and possesse all the powers of the minde as it sweeteneth the harshnes of all deformities. Lett no man feare the yoke of fortune that's in the yoke of loue. What fortune can be such a *Hercules* as shalbe able to ouercome two? When two soules are ioynd in one, when one hath another to devide his Fortune withall, no force can depresse him."

But the third speaker takes higher ground still, and exalts Knowledge above Love. "Are not," he says, "the pleasures of the intellect greater then the pleasures of the affect[i]ons?" Lastly, the fourth speaker brings the whole to a climax by singing the praises of his sovereign in no measured terms, dashing at once into the argument by boldly declaring that "no praise of magnanimitie nor of loue nor of knowledg can intercept her praise that planteth and norrieth magnanimitie by her example, love by her person, and knowledge by the peace and serenity of her times. And if these rich peeces be so faire vnsett, what are they when sett? and sett in all perfeccion?" Such a sentence as this must have been very comfortable to Her Majesty to read.

The fourth speech, however, which is much the longest, is also the most interesting, owing to the numerous historical allusions in it. The editor has done well in adding some notes upon them, especially as regards such matters as the visit of Elizabeth to Tilbury Fort, and the battle of Zutphen, where he takes occasion to criticize some statements in Mr. Motley's 'History of the Netherlands.'

On a reconsideration of the whole piece, we

are struck with a certain resemblance in the plan of it to the narrative in the third and fourth chapters of the first book of Esdras, which Southey has so well versified in his poem entitled 'The Triumph of Woman.' There also we find the praises of four things, which are compared together in relation to their strength. Wine is first declared to be the strongest thing; but other speakers follow, who show successively that the King is stronger than Wine; that Woman is stronger than the King; but that Truth is stronger than Woman. If Queen Elizabeth felt unduly elated at reading her own praises, she might have done well to consider the words of the old apocryphal Scripture: "Wine is wicked, the King is wicked, Women are wicked, all the children of men are wicked, and such are all their wicked works; and there is no truth in them; in their unrighteousness also they shall perish. As for the Truth, it endureth, and is always strong; it liveth and conquereth for evermore."

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Fenacre Grange. By Langford Cecil. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Against Time. By Alexander Innes Shand. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Lady Wedderburn's Wish. By James Grant. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Among Strangers. By E. S. Maine. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

'FENACRE GRANGE' is as uninteresting and badly written a book as could be met with in a circulating library. It is pompous, and also coarse. The pomposity arises from the author trying to imitate the style of M. Victor Hugo, to whom the book is dedicated; and much as we admire the great Republican's works, it will be generally owned that a bad imitation of his peculiar method of writing is about as distasteful a thing as one can imagine. The coarseness of the present work is of that character, unfortunately only too common in recent novels, which arises from a frequent allusion to—if not an apparent delight in—the degraded women of the *demi-monde*. It is time that a strong protest should be entered against the way these beings are now dragged into novels. Formerly they were held to be among the things not to be named in general society, or in works intended for general reading; and we cannot see in what way they have changed for the better, so as to justify their taking the exalted position in life that some authors seem to think them entitled to. It may serve the purposes of the moralist to introduce one of these creatures in a novel, and reveal there the blackness of her life, and may perhaps do good,—although we have our doubts even of this; but simply to mention them in the way that is done in the present work, and in innumerable novels of the past three or four years, is unpardonable. We are sick of the "tiny brougham" and its contents, and of the very thinly veiled manner in which some authors gloat over them.

After what we have said, it will not surprise any one to be told that the author of 'Fenacre Grange' should choose—as he does—to assume habitually in this work an insultingly disrespectful tone when speaking of women in general. The following passage, though a very mild one of its kind, illustrates our meaning. Respect for our own pages has

prevented us from quoting any stronger example to justify our criticism, although we could easily have done so from the pages before us. The author, after describing a scene in which a married woman, supposed to be a lady, has kissed her unlawful lover, very unnecessarily proceeds to observe, with what is probably intended to be archness, but is simply vulgarity, "We grieve to have to write it, but married women do sometimes, in the absence of their lords, bestow a chaste salute on other men. We don't know why—except it can be a kind of yearning for sympathy."

Seeing that the book has these faults, we are quite glad to be able to certify that it is in other respects unreadable. The story is disconnected, and the characters wearisome. One of the chief personages, Lady George Fitzreine, who is supposed to be a fascinating and aristocratic young widow, is the most revoltingly vulgar woman we have ever met with; and the heroine, Madeleine Fenacre, is as tame as the other is gushing. As to the incidents of the tale, they are hardly worth mentioning. There is, certainly, a murder at the beginning of the book, but as the reader was not previously introduced to the victim, and knows at the time who committed the crime, and takes no interest whatever in the murderer, he feels no anxiety as to whether the murder will be discovered or not. In fact, when the culprit is brought to justice at the end of the novel, we had quite forgotten all about the crime at the beginning. The only other noticeable event in the story is an elopement, and the author characteristically renders this as disagreeable as possible, by refusing to allow the couple to marry for some considerable time after.

'Against Time' is a really interesting novel, free from cant, verbiage, or undue sensation—the work of a man endowed with a clear and fertile fancy, who can describe the scenes and people of the present day without depressing the reader with the sense of their vulgarity. He is modern, but not mean, and imaginative without being maudlin. Equally at home in the City and on the Highland hills, he gives a vivid and enthusiastic, yet truthful, description of both. He can make a joint-stock company interesting, and draw fine distinctions of commercial character. He describes the Highlands as they are, with an eye to the glories of Nature and an appreciation of the pleasures of man; yet on neither topic does he dwell *ad nauseam*. Above all, he avoids the standing error of the cockney, and does not make his Celtic friends talk Scotch. A brief notice of the plot will suffice. The hero, Hugh Childersleigh, who has waited many years for the demise of a wealthy and capricious aunt, finds his succession to her property hampered by an unusual condition. The wealth of the deceased lady is left in trust for him, on condition that in three years' time he shall have become possessed of an equal sum, as the result of his own exertions. Failing this contingency, the trustees are to deal with it according to the terms of a sealed paper, to be opened at the expiration of the three years. Thus, Hugh's life resolves itself into a match "against time." Very gallantly he plays it; and, by the aid of the "Crédit Foncier and Mobilier of Turkey (Limited)," has very nearly won the up-hill fight, when—but we will not anticipate the reader. The characters are all

excellent, and many original. Hooker, the staid in-door servant, with something of Litterer about him, but a more human, as well as more ingenious, villain,—Hemprigge, his rascally son, the evil genius of the *Crédit Foncier*,—and Purkiss Childersleigh, who has the avarice without the talent of the others,—make a telling contrast with the hearty, worldly Hugh, the finer-spirited George Childersleigh, the kindly cynic Rushbrook, gentle Lucy Winter, and the piquant, warm-tempered Maude. There is nothing obtrusive in the morality of the story, but there is rare skill displayed in the manner in which the better characters improve under the friction of events. Hugh, *insouciant* and purposeless at first, grasping and unscrupulous afterwards, ends with a deed of chivalrous honour, and a new life of unworldly happiness. George, honest but commonplace at first, dies a hero—almost a martyr. The women gain after their kind, the one in strength, the other in softness of character; and the fribble Barrington is won to paths of manliness. For this healthy variation from the tone of most works of fiction we cannot feel too grateful; while those who have a sense of humour will find many merits of a minor sort. The inimitable struggle in the breast of old MacLachlan between the welfare of the lady and the setter-puppies, and the speeches at the Board-meetings of the Company, may be specially noticed.

On the whole, we are much obliged to Mr. Shand. May we mention our sorrow that he should find church-bells melancholy, and our impression that "rouse" is not a neuter, nor "descend" a transitive verb?

A new novel by the author of 'The Romance of War' is always welcome. The present work may be taken as a good specimen of Mr. James Grant's romances. There is as usual the mixture of war, love, and adventure that one expects as of right; and when we have said that there is no falling off in the supply in the present instance, and that 'Lady Wedderburn's Wish' is up to the average, we may be said to have practically completed our review; for what novel-reader does not from this at once understand the kind of novel presented for his perusal? The subject chosen, that of the Crimean War, is one adapted for a display of the writer's peculiar power. The description of the battles and the life in the trenches are given with vigour. Mr. Grant clings to the old-fashioned style of letting the reader understand at the beginning of his tale who are to be the villains, and who the heroes; just as in the olden times the list of *dramatis personæ* fairly put playgoers into possession of a rough knowledge of the respective parts that the several characters were to perform in the coming play. Not that Mr. Grant simply labels his important personages with a succinct statement of their natures, but he indirectly, and quite as unmistakably, does this by a little circumlocution. Thus, when we are told of a certain Ralph Rooke Chester, of Chesterhaugh, that "there was a perpetual sinister and watchful expression in his pale grey eyes, and usually a compression about his thin, cruel lips, the secret workings of which his sandy moustache, luckily for himself, concealed," we understand, as clearly as can be, that this same Mr. Chester will turn out to be a most unmitigated scoundrel; and we are not mistaken. There is something to be said both for

and against this practice,—perhaps the chief objection being that it is not artistic; but then, as even Mr. Grant's greatest admirers will own, his excellence does not lie in the power of analyzing and depicting the shades and differences of human nature, but in describing deeds of war and love, and a narrative full of incident and "go." If we do not seek in the author's present work qualities which he does not possess, and to which, in fact, he makes no pretence, but only inquire whether the usual good qualities are present, we shall be able to give ourselves an answer in the affirmative. There is no falling off; but we are forced to acknowledge that the chief incidents, well told though they be, are certainly deficient in originality. When we state that the hero is wounded and tended in an hospital in the East by the heroine, who has volunteered to act as a nurse in the war, that the villain obtains a commission in the Turkish Contingent, and that the gentleman who occupies the important post of second hero is taken prisoner by the Russians, with his lady love, we are merely mentioning episodes which have occurred with singular regularity in every novel founded on the Crimean War that we have yet had the pleasure—or pain—of reading. We are disappointed in this; and yet we ought scarcely to have expected anything else. Fertile as the author is in inventing startling occurrences for his stories, still the Crimean War has been already so overdone that it has become absolutely impossible to make any new invention concerning it which will bear even the remotest resemblance to probability. That Mr. Grant should fail conclusively proves this, and that he has failed we think all the readers of the present tale will acknowledge. However, 'Lady Wedderburn's Wish' is a readable novel, and is sure of a large circulation without any recommendation from us.

'Among Strangers' is written in the form of an autobiography, and the editor assures us that the story contained in it is founded on fact. This story is simple and unpretentious, but is told in so fresh and graceful a manner as to render it most acceptable. The facts of the story are these: The heroine, Constance Edwards, is an orphan, living in Wales, with her uncle, the Rev. Horace Fraser, and his daughter Margaret. A very handsome young man, by name George Richards, makes his appearance suddenly in the quiet village where they reside, and pays so many attentions, and speaks in such endearing terms to Constance when they are alone, as to lead her to believe that he is as much in love with her as she is with him. She is rudely awakened from this happy frame of mind by discovering one day that he has that morning proposed to, and been accepted by her cousin Margaret. The inconstant one then takes an opportunity of disgusting Constance by telling her that it is she whom he really loves, but that circumstances have prevented him from proposing to her. Constance behaves like a heroine in every respect, and a few weeks after her lover's marriage, falls ill with a fever, from which she recovers, but with the loss of her great beauty; and after some time she marries an old admirer, and, as we are led to believe from the author's preface, she finds in that marriage every happiness and comfort. The only other circumstance connected with the story necessary to be recorded is the discovery after the death of the Rev.

H. Fraser that he had married, early in life, a Scotch peasant girl, by whom he had a son, and being ashamed of the connexion, had married Margaret's mother during his first wife's lifetime, and that consequently Margaret is illegitimate. As this embarrassing discovery, however, is only known to Constance and to the son, it is of no great consequence. It will thus be seen that the story is of the simplest kind; but the book possesses a charm rarely to be met with. Naturally and pleasingly written, it should find a place in many a home circle.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Paris in December 1851, or the Coup d'Etat of Napoléon III. By Eugène Ténot. Translated from the Thirteenth French Edition, by S. W. Adams and H. Brandon. (Low & Co.)

THE American translators of this book, dating their preface in January 1870, though some of the information they give in the body of the work is carried down to a much later time, remark that the present seems an opportune moment for publishing the true history of the Coup d'Etat. We may reasonably infer that the publication of the book in America has preceded the events which give it its real significance. The throne has fallen which was reared in the night of the 2nd of December, and was cemented with the blood of those slain in the streets of Paris on the 4th. It is true that this sudden collapse ought not to affect our judgment, and we ought to treat the captive of Wilhelmshöhe as we should have treated the master of France. But to the mass, which "sequitur Fortunam ut semper, et odit damnatos," the facts in this book will wear a very different aspect now, from that which they would have presented six months ago. M. Ténot gives us a detailed history of the course of events from November, 1851, to the day of the *coup d'etat*, making use to a great extent of official documents, and carefully abstaining from comment. Readers can hardly fail to be struck with his impartiality, though they may find him rather dry and matter-of-fact for one dealing with such a subject. When we come to the massacre, of course M. Ténot cannot satisfy us so completely. The evidence as to the number of killed and wounded, as to the way in which the troops fired on an unoffending crowd, necessarily bears an appearance of partisanship. On the one hand, the adherents of the Government magnify the provocation received by the soldiers, and diminish the losses of the citizens; while on the other, the citizens have fearful stories of systematic butchery. M. Ténot does not seem to us to exaggerate anything, and we think, on the whole, he is a safe guide. The translators accompany the narrative with copious notes, many of which will be indispensable to English as well as American readers; but the language of the translation is sometimes absurdly literal.

Die Reform der preussischen Verfassung. (Nutt.)

WE have here a series of thoughtful and able chapters which must be of much practical importance to Prussian statesmen, and which also contain some useful suggestions for politicians in general. The author goes carefully through the various branches of public life, from the broad principles of constitutional liberty to the details of government, and applies the test of experience to all former theories. It is evident that he has studied the workings of the English constitution with thoroughness and insight, but he is not a blind adherent of any single system. His work would be more useful to foreigners if it contained more information about the present state of the Prussian constitution, but this is hardly needed by those for whom he writes.

WE have on our table *A French Course, in Ten Lessons*, by J. Noirit, Part I. (Trübner).—*Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* (Murray).—*On the Aymara Indians of Bolivia and Peru*, by D. Forbes (Taylor & Francis).—*University College, London, Calendar, 1870* (Walton).—*Shak-*

speare's Comedy of A Midsummer-Night's Dream, by the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longmans).—*The Three Cæsars: a Satire*, by Timon (Smart & Allen).—*Lyrical Poems and Thoughts in Rhyme*, by J. T. Chapman (Simpkin).—*Centenary Edition of Waverley Novels*, Vol. 10, *The Monastery* (Black).—*Edward's Wife*, by E. Marshall (Seeley).—*Christus Consolator*, by A. M'Leod, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Granny's Chapters*, by Lady Mary Ross (Bush).—*The Prophetic Spirit in its relation to Wisdom and Madness*, by the Rev. A. Clissold, M.A. (Longmans).—*Little Women; or, Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy*, by L. M. Alcott (Low).—*and Patents for Inventions, Abstracts of Specifications relating to Books, Portfolios, Card-Cases, &c.* A.D. 1768—1866 (Eyre & Spottiswoode).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.
Birth and Childhood of Jesus Christ, &c., 12 Photographs, 12/6.
Brahmo Samaj (The), Lectures by Keshub Chunder Sen, 5/ cl.
Brock's Sunday Echoes in Weekday Hours, 3rd series, 5/ cl.
Brown's Gleams from the Lamp of Life, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Clissold's Prophetic Spirit in relation to Wisdom and Madness, 7/6.
Elliott's Thoughts in Verse on Sacred Subjects and Hymns, 3/6.
Greek New Testament, with St. Jerome's Version, 63.
Hughes's Scripture Atlas, 12mo. 7/6 half bd.
Macleod's Christus Consolator, cr. svo. 5/ cl.
Osterzee's Theology of the New Testament, by Evans, 6/ cl.
Power's Breviaries, or Short Texts and their Teachings, 5/ cl.
Ross's (Lady M.) Granny's Chapters. 'Creation, &c.,' cr. svo. 5/6.
Rowland's Sermons on Historical Subjects, cr. svo. 5/6 cl.
Rowton's God's Trial by Fire of Wood, Hay and Stubble, 3/6 cl.
Sunday School World, edited by J. C. Grey, cr. svo. 4/6 cl.

Law.

Heywood's Common Law and Equity Practice of County Courts, cr. svo. 5/6.
Penfold on Rating, by Kershaw and Marshall, svo. 10/6 cl.

Poetry.

Byron's Poetical Works, by Rossetti, Library Edition, 7/6 cl.
Hood's Works, complete in 8 vols., Vol. 4, cr. svo. 5/ cl.
Longfellow's Works, edited by Rossetti, Library Edition, 7/6.
Payne's Masque of Shadows, and other Poems, 12mo. 7/ cl.

History.

Webster's Records of Queen's Own Staffordshire Regiments of Yeomanry, svo. 7/6 cl.

Geography.

Murray's Handbook for Shropshire, Cheshire, &c., 10/ roan.
Stanford's Plan of the Fortifications of Paris, 5/ sheet.

Science.

Agassiz & Hart's Scientific Results of a Journey in Brazil, 21/6.
Ferguson's System of Practical Medicine, new edit. svo. 21/ cl.
Freeman's Solar Fictions, cr. svo. 1/ cl. limp.
Jackson's Our Feathered Companions, 5/ cl.
Myers's Diseases of the Heart among Soldiers, svo. 4/ cl.

General Literature.

Adams's Men at the Helm, new edit. 12mo. 3/ cl.
Ainsley's The Peacemaker, 32mo. 2/ cl.
Almanach de Gotha, 1871, 32mo. 6/ cl.
Amusing (The) Picture-Book of Rhymes and Stories, 4to. 2/6.
Armstrong's Ugona, a Tragedy, 12mo. 6/ cl.
Aunt Judith's Recollections, cr. svo. 5/6.
Aunt Louisa's Home Companion, illust. 4to. 5/ cl.
Children's (The) Treasury, Vol. 1870, 1/6 bds.
Conran's Autobiography of an Indian Officer, cr. svo. 5/ cl.
Cyril Ashley, a Tale, by A. L. O. R., 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Diary (The) of a Novelist, by author of 'Rachel's Secret,' 10/6.
Dutt (The) Family Album, cr. svo. 6/ cl.
Edgar's Boy Crusaders, new edit. 12mo. 3/ cl.
Fairy (The) Picture-Book, 4to. 2/6 cl.
Fleming's Readings for Winter Gatherings, 1/6 cl. limp.
Gentle Life (The), First Series, new edit. cr. svo. 6/ cl.
Gibber's Detained in France, cr. svo. 5/ cl.
Harry's Catechism, sq. 1/6 cl.
Howitt's Treasury of Old Favourite Tales, 12mo. 12/6 cl.
Hudson's Bertha, our First Christian Queen, new edit. 5/ cl.
Infant's (The) Delight, Vol. 1870, 1/6 bds.
Kelly's Building Trades' Directory, roy. svo. 25/ cl.
Kirton's Frank Spencer's Rule of Life, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Lamb's Works, complete in 4 vols., Vol. 4, cr. svo. 7/ cl.
Mossman's Gems of Womanhood, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Murby's Consecutive Narrative Series, Book 6, 1/4 cl. swd.
Newcombe's Home and its Associations, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Oliphant's (Mrs.) John, a Love Story, 2 vols. cr. svo. 21/ cl.
Philip Moore, the Sculptor, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Sauer's Spanish Conversation Grammar, cr. svo. 5/ cl.
Saint Paul's Magazine, Vol. 6, svo. 7/6 cl.
Shaw's (Rev. G.) Gems and Pearls, Choice Readings, 12mo. 2/6.
Tandy's (Mrs.) Old Barnaby's Treasure, illust. 16mo. 2/6 cl.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Another F.S.A.," sends us the following doleful description of the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries:—

"I am a Fellow of the Society of old standing, resident in London, and I sometimes, though now only at rare intervals, attend the evening meetings. These gatherings appear to me to be pretentious, yet very dull, and but little edifying. On the last few occasions when I have been present, I think the attendance has ranged from about a dozen to a score members only. Long papers have been read, of a nature admirably

fitted to send the listeners to sleep, most of whom have probably just hurriedly dined, in order to attend at the much too early hour fixed for the meeting. Although, as a matter of rule, discussion is invited afterwards, there is practically little or no time left for it, and any unusual liveliness or inclination to prolong debate generally subjects the adventurous "fellow" to snubbing of both active and passive character, in the shape of short and sharp "setting down" from the chair, and unpleasant looks from somnolent habitués, who, having just awoke when the soothing cadence of the voice of the reader of the paper comes to an end, are eager for tea and coffee in the ante-room. As regards black-balling, it is evident that the power of ostracism at the Antiquaries is in the hands of any small "clique" which may be formed amongst the limited circle of habitual attendants. If the indiscriminate black-balling of which your Correspondent complains goes on during the forthcoming session, would it not be wise to transfer the power of election from the Society at large to the Council of the institution?"

BUNYAN'S 'PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.'

Maidenhead, Sept. 25, 1870.

SOME correspondents of mine have doubted the correctness of my position, that rare books, tracts and broadsides may still be met with in country towns, if people will but take the trouble to look for them.

I was walking in Northampton not very long ago, and took notice of some very nice clean, tidy children, who were playing near a cottage-door. I spoke to the woman of the house, who was at needle-work, and observed hanging on the wall, in neat black frames, some very coarse and tawdry coloured engravings, such as pedlars ordinarily carry about, and succeed in persuading the ignorant that they are fine works of art. One, however, was different from the rest, and seemed merely a rather worn impression of a copper-plate, thus headed: "A Complete View of Christian's Travels from the City of Destruction to the Holy Land." Of course, I saw instantly that it was founded upon Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' but having never heard of the existence of such a plate, I desired to look at it more closely, and the woman very civilly took it down from its nail, and, after dusting it, placed it in my hands. At the bottom of the plate I read these words: "Published as the Act directs, June 24, 1775, for Edward Johnston, J. Rivington, B. Law, W. Strahan, Hawes & Co., H. Woodfall and R. Baldwin." I was allowed to take it out of the black frame, and I found it to be a broadside of about 20 inches long by 12 broad, with nothing printed at the back of it. It may have been very common formerly, but I had never heard of it, and I do not find it mentioned in any list of books or prints to which I have been able to resort. I gave the woman an excellent price for it (it had belonged to her grandfather); so that, if it turned out worth nothing, I mispent my money. Until informed to the contrary, I shall hold it to be a curiosity in its way; and I only mention it here to prove by another instance that matters of the kind are sometimes still to be found in country places. There is a good deal of engraved verse on different parts of the sheet, in explanation of the pictorial representations; the last being a view of Beulah, "beyond the river," with these lines under it:—

Now, now, look how the holy Pilgrims ride!
Clouds are their Chariots, Angels are their guide.
Who would not here for him all hazards run,
That thus provides for him when this world's done?

May I venture to solicit information on this subject (as it is out of my usual course of inquiry), without incurring the penalty of an accusation of ignorance and incompetence, which followed me on the single previous occasion when I asked for information of the kind. My answer was then entirely wrong, and the woodcut to which I referred turns out to be a most valuable and unique relic of the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

Leipzig, Oct. 3, 1870.

I MUST not in your columns dwell on politics, or give expression to my own political sentiments; let me only say that the joy of Germany at coming into her own again is all but universal, to judge from the flags and songs which greeted the news of the capitulation of Strasburg. Lipperheide has issued the fifth instalment of his collection of war songs. There is one among them which will interest your readers for the sake of its author, Berthold Auerbach, if not for the superior quality of the poetry. The song is intended for the German soldiers in Alsace, and dated Lampertheim, before Strasburg, August 20th, 1870:—

LIED DER DEUTSCHEN SOLDATEN IM ELSASS.

Nach der Singweise: "Ich halt' einen Kameraden."

Im Elsass über dem Rheine,
Da wohnt ein Bruder mein,
Wo thut's das Herz mir pressen,
Er hat es schier vergessen,
Was wir einander sein.

Mein armer, guter Bruder,
Hast du dich denn verwählt?
Geraubt von dem Franzosen,
Trügst du die rothen Hosen—
Ist auch dein Herz verfault?

Horch auf! Sie ist nun kommen,
Die lang ersehnte Zeit;
Wir haben nun ein Deutschland,
Ein einzig starkes Vaterland,
Vorbei ist Zank und Streit.

Und dich auch haben wir wieder,
Komm Bruder, komm nur her!
Du bist mit Blut erstritten,
Du bleibst in unsrer Mitte,
Wir trennen uns nimmermehr!

Wer hat das Lied gesungen?
Wer hat das Lied erdacht?
Ein Pommer und ein Schwabe,
Die gute Kameradschaft haben
In der Schlacht und auf der Wacht.

You see the great novelist is not equally great as a poet, though I grant a popular song should be simple: nor is he a solitary instance of such deficiency. The Muses are chary of their gifts; and why should they not be? There must be a division of labour even in the world of imagination. The exceptions are certainly rare. Goethe and Victor Hugo are the only two that occur to my memory at the moment. But what a contrast between them! Fortunately, the terms "classical" and "romantic" are ready to hand, and so I need not be at any pains to define the difference. May we not trace the same difference between the two belligerent nations, at the moment the observed of all observers? Germany, calm, cool, collected; perhaps somewhat dull and heavy, but disciplined; thoroughly schooled, doing everything by rule and measure,—in short, classical; and France, fiery, mercurial, witty and bright, but full of vagaries, and lacking those qualities in which the Germans excel. However, I am loth to "disclose the frailties" of a fallen nation; enough of that has been done lately, exceedingly well, by the way, in the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*, by F. Vischer, the professor of aesthetics; and I cannot help recalling to my mind the wise saying of one of the Hebrew sages in the so-called Ethics of the Fathers, running thus:—"Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth; and let not thy heart be glad when he stumbleth; lest the Lord should see it, and it be evil in his sight, and turn his wrath from him."

A pamphlet just issued here by S. Hizzel, 'How we have become a Nation again,' by Herman Baumgarten, is a well-written, clear and fair *exposé* or outline of the history of Germany since 1806, equal in its merits to Strauss's recent letter, and having the advantage of greater completeness. But the author is an advocate of war on principle; so far, at least, as it is necessary for the realization of ideas, for their being practically carried out; and here it is where I for one cannot side with him. The theory, indeed, crumbles to dust beneath one's touch. One ray of logic brought to bear upon it, and its unsoundness is exposed. For when our author says, "there being no tribunal among the nations to whose sentence they have to submit, they, in the last instance, alone obey the ordeal (*Gottesurtheil*, Divine judgment) of war," who that is not pre-occupied by a theory or foregone conclusion

can fail to see at a glance that this is an argument that cuts both ways; or rather that it is a theory which would give a Divine sanction to every war that ends in victory! That it would hold equally good for the victor of Jena and for the victors of Sedan? Then, indeed, one might exclaim *ve victis!* or, better still, be of Cato's mind, not of the gods! And Baumgarten continues and says, "Is that barbarism? I opine it is but human. But I further opine that declaiming against war, as has been the practice among us, and still more in England, is nothing less than a perhaps unconscious revolt against the order of the world." If war consisted only in fighting and disarming the enemy, and thus rendering him innoxious—but it is its concomitants, the fearful havoc, the slaughter even of non-combatants by famine and disease, if not by the sword, the pillage that attends it and is sanctioned by usage, which render it barbarous, not to mention the brutalizing effect it has on the soldier—as was shown in the letter from the camp I sent you last week. "Not the culture of Greece," he proceeds, "but the battles of Marathon and Salamis gave her such commanding power. The world had heard nothing of the laws of Solon, nor of the investigation of the Ionic philosophers, nor of the works of the poets and architects; nor, if it had, could it have understood them. But the simple fact that ten thousand Athenians had defeated the army of Darius, penetrated to the farthest ends of the world, and was understood by every one. And the essential conditions of human existence are to this day the same that they were 2,000 years ago: we are no more pure spirits now than we were then; and to this day only solid facts directly affecting them impose on the multitude." In page 38 the author says, "Perhaps no nation ever had a greater abundance of eminent minds among them engaged in purely intellectual work than we had among us at the time the yoke of Napoleon lay heaviest on us. Our poets, philosophers, philologists and theologians ruled in the intellectual realm to an extent and depth such as the world had never witnessed before. And it was just then that, as a nation, we sank to the lowest depth of humiliation. What availed us Goethe and Schiller, Kant and Wolf, if the German mind was so powerless against the despot?" But at page 74 he says, "When Lessing, Goethe and Schiller wholly confined us within the boundary of purely mental interests, they certainly assisted in preparing our pitiful collapse in 1806. But did not the German spirit cultivated by them manifest itself gloriously in the patriotic activity of Stein and Gneisenau, Fichte and Schleiermacher? It was nothing but the spirit of a living trust in God which had been infused into us by Luther, nought but the bold confidence of the moral man in himself, which Lessing and Kant and Schiller had imparted to us, that rushed onward to victory under the standards of Blücher." But I must refer the reader to the suggestive little volume itself, having already exceeded the limits set me.

The Laureate's 'In Memoriam' has found an able translator in Robert Waldmüller-Duboc (of Dresden), and is offered by the publisher, Grüning, at Hamburg, as a solace to the survivors of the slain in battle. I wonder if Mr. Tennyson ever thought his immortal production would do such good service? How many a mother will chime in with the poet's sentiments when he says,—

And one is sad; her note is changed,
Because her brood is stol'n away.

What a blessing, by the way, the Tauchnitz Collection is to us Germans. But for it, I should not be able to quote Mr. Tennyson. Yet to this day, I believe, no copy of Mr. Swinburne's poems has as yet reached Germany. We do not like to pay English prices, and I once in vain applied to the publisher for a presentation copy, to review it in a German paper of the first standing. The answer was, not direct to me, but to the party who applied for me in London, "We don't care for German reviews!"

Next Wednesday, being the Jewish Day of Atonement, 1741, Jewish soldiers before Metz will, as the papers report, meet for divine worship under

the protection of a number of their comrades specially appointed for that duty by the commander.

D. A.

THE TESTAMENT OF LOVE.

September 20, 1870.

THE true reason, I fancy, why no doubt had been publicly expressed, until late years, as to Chaucer being really the writer of 'The Testament of Love,' is, that no person had ever read it fairly through; for a more laborious task can scarcely be encountered than that of trying to fix attention to it so as to make anything like connected sense out of it. Its disjointed sentences exact such constant weighing and consideration,—its repetitions are so wearying, and the printing and punctuation (in the existing editions) so misleading,—that nothing but some powerful motive, such as a desire to test its legitimacy, would induce any one to wade through its seven thousand lines of dreary prose.

I am not aware that Mr. Bradshaw has ever publicly stated the particular grounds of his conviction of its not being the production of Chaucer; and as for the difference of grammatical construction, mentioned by Mr. Collier, that is a matter of mere opinion, respecting which the following apt sentence may be quoted from 'The Testament' itself: "Opinion is whyle a thyng is non certayne and hidde from mens very knowledging and by no parfitte reason fully declared." A *parfitte reason*, therefore, becomes a desideratum; and I think I can produce one, in the shape of a very decided discrepancy as to fact between Chaucer and the writer of 'The Testament of Love,' which shall leave nothing to be desired in the way of direct proof that they were different persons.

Planetary hours, which are so fully and so correctly explained by Chaucer in his Treatise on the Astrolabe, are thus described in 'The Testament of Love': "Thou wost well by course of planets all your dayes proceden, and to everich of singular houres be enterchaunged stoundmele about."—"Of which workings and possession of hours, y^e dayes of y^e week have take her names after denomination in these seven planets. Lo, your sunday ginneth at y^e first hour after noon on y^e saturday, in which hour is then the Sunne in ful might of working, of whom sunday taketh his name. Next him followeth Venus; and after Mercurius; and then the Moon; so then Saturnus; after whom Jovis; and then Mars; and ayen then the Sonne;—and so forth be xxiii houres togider: in which hour, ginning in the ii. day, stant the Moone, as maister for the time to rule, of whom Munday taketh his name: and this course followeth of all other days generally in doing."

I have stated, at pp. 91-92 of my edition of the Treatise on the Astrolabe, that the true meaning of planetary hours was generally misunderstood or ignored before Chaucer's time, and here is a singular and unexpected corroboration. The writer of 'The Testament of Love' makes the hours so-called not only to precede Chaucer's correct assignment of them by *eighteen* hours, but he makes them obviously and necessarily *equal* hours.

It is also a very strange and interesting fact that the commencement of the day here assigned—that is, twelve hours in advance of the civil commencement, and twenty-four in advance of the astronomical—should always have been the time used by sailors in nautical reckoning—wherein, if not still surviving, it is of very recent extinction. And when we consider the strict tradition preserved amongst sailors in every thing relating to their craft, we may well suppose that this special reckoning of time may have been handed down from a very remote period. Whether it will throw any light upon the authorship of 'The Testament of Love' remains to be seen: the one thing clear at present is, that Chaucer could not have written a description so entirely at variance with the better knowledge he undoubtedly possessed.

I do not believe the Testament to be a translation; it appears to me thoroughly English; and from a passage in the Prologue I should assign it to the time of Edward the Third, after the battle of Crecy.

There are in it several strange and unusual

forms of expression that render it worth the investigation of the philologist: the most remarkable perhaps is the *invariable* substitution of *neverthelater* or *neverthelatter* for *nevertheless* or *nathelesse*.

In the Glossary, by Thomas, to Urry's edition of Chaucer's works, "*Neverthelater*" is ascribed to "*Boeth.*" as well as to "*Test.*"—but it is an error: I have not been able to discover the word in Boethius or in any other of Chaucer's genuine works.

A. E. BRAE.

AN INSCRIPTION FROM GERASA.

Palestine Exploration Fund, 5, Pall Mall East.

THE subjoined inscription may be of interest to the readers of the *Athenæum*. It was brought to England three months since by Capt. Warren, who copied it from an epistyle at Jerash (Gerasa), east of Jordan. It probably stood over a church door, and would belong to the third or fourth century. A precisely similar inscription is given in De Vogüé's '*Syrie Centrale*,' from the church of Ezra, plate 21. It was proposed to publish it in the Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, with the rest of Capt. Warren's work; but I discovered accidentally that a copy of it, taken ten years ago, was in the hands of the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone. He has very kindly allowed me to make use of his copy. There are no discrepancies of importance between his and Capt. Warren's, except that the latter is not so perfect; the stone having suffered from ten years' exposure. The arrangement of the lines, as here printed, is entirely due to Mr. Girdlestone, as well as the conjecture in line 10. Here Capt. Warren's copy reads *τιμήντο*, and has no *τελούντες*. Line 11 is an old friend from Homer. The inscription is, it will be seen, Christian. The obliteration of line 10, Mr. Girdlestone suggests, was intentional. In line 9, Capt. Warren has *μετώφ.*

Other fragments of inscriptions were found by Capt. Warren at Jerash, of great interest, commemorating a Christian martyr, *Θεόδωρος*,—of which, too, Mr. Girdlestone has a copy.—
θάμβος ὁμοῦ καὶ θαῦμα παρεχόμενοις ἐν ἡμέρᾳ πάντ' ἀρ' ἀκοσμήεις λένται νέφος· ἀντὶ δὲ ληρῆς τῆς προτέρης πάντῃ με Θεοῦ χάρις ἀμφιβέβηκεν καὶ ποτε τετραπύδων ὁδὸς ἀμογόντα δαμῆν ἐνθάδε ὀπισθομένον—ὁδὸν διεγίγνετο λόγῳ—πολλάκι καὶ παρὶν τις εἰς ἐξόραστο ρινόε, καὶ πνοιῆς πονήσε κακοσμήνῃ ἀλείων. νῦν δὲ εἰ ἀμβροσίοιο πεδὸν περὶ ὧντες δόειται δεξιτέρῃν παλάμῃν σφείτῳ προσάγοντι προσώπῳ σταντοῦ τιμήν[τες] οὐδὲν, οὐδ' ἔργῳ τελούντες. εἰ δὲ θέλεις καὶ τοῦτο δαήμεναι ὅρα εὐ εἰδὲς Διναίας τὸδε κάλλος ἱεροῦ πόρον ἀείδοντον πάνσοφος εὐσεβῆν μεμλημένος ἱεροφάντης.

W. BESANT.

Literary Gossip.

THE new number of the *Quarterly Review* will contain, under the title of 'The Fall of the Second Empire,' a comprehensive survey of Napoleon the Third's foreign policy, and the incidents that, after inflicting a succession of damaging blows on the empire, have resulted in the collapse and utter discredit of the Imperial system. The writer of the paper is Mr. Edward Spender, a gentleman excellently qualified to do justice to so difficult a subject.

THE eighth issue of the Roxburghe Library will be a more complete edition than any which has yet appeared of the poems of Thomas Carew, accompanied by a memoir of the poet, containing many biographical points of interest that hitherto have escaped attention. The manuscripts, public and private, that have been examined have yielded not only more accurate texts of poems already in print, but thirty new pieces and various incidental elucidations. The volume is nearly ready, and will be in the hands of subscribers in a week or two.

WE have been requested by a Correspondent to publish his guess at the

authorship of the "interesting and instructive" letter from the head-quarters of the Duke of Mecklenburg which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday morning. The allusion to General Scott shows that the writer is an American,—the style, that he is a man of letters. Were he a well-known diplomatist, his passage through the French and German lines might be facilitated; and his acquaintance with a person of importance at the King's head-quarters may be explained by Hezekiel's 'Life of Bismark,' where it is stated that the Chancellor of the Confederation, when at the University, made the acquaintance of Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, the distinguished American historian and late Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James's.

It is said that Mr. Swinburne wrote his noble 'Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic' at a sitting.

THE London Ladies' Educational Association, which will be in full work again next month, with courses of English and French Literature and Language, Logic, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, by the Professors of those subjects in University College, begins next Tuesday evening the experiment of a course for ladies 'On the History and Structure of the English Language,' which will be given within the College, will be continued every Tuesday evening throughout the academical session, and will correspond exactly to the course given to the regular College students. The Cambridge Lectures to Ladies begin next month: the courses, however, are not yet fixed.

THE death is announced of Mr. W. Pridham, one of the four original projectors and proprietors of the *Plymouth Herald*, a weekly journal, started in 1820. The *Herald* was for many years a flourishing journal, but it was already losing ground when the compulsory newspaper stamp was abolished. The penny daily journals killed the *Herald*.

WE hear that 'Rome and the Campagna,' a work by the Rev. R. Burn, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, the publication of which has been promised for some time, will soon appear. The purpose of the book is to furnish students with a description of the chief topographical and architectural features of the city during the regal, republican and imperial eras, and to point out their connexion with literature and history. The work is illustrated with eighty woodcut illustrations by Jewitt, besides maps and plans.

ANOTHER edition of Mr. Paley's well-known '*Æschylus*' is nearly ready.

WHEN announcing, some weeks ago, the appearance of the Spenser Society's first collection of John Taylor's minor works, we should have said that this collection was in a handy quarto, the size in which most of these tracts was first issued, and did not match the Society's handsome folio reproduction of the water-poet's works of 1630.

THE Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres have offered their ordinary prize for 1872, for an Essay on 'The Dialects of the Langue d'Oc in the Middle Ages.' This is the subject that was prescribed for 1870, but none of the Essays sent in were deemed worthy of the prize.

YALE COLLEGE, U.S., has purchased the library of Prof. Rau, the celebrated political economist.

SIGNOR G. CAMPORI has brought out a series of unpublished 'Lettere di Bernardo Tasso, precedute dalle notizie intorno la vita del medesimo' (Bologna, Romagnoli). The work contains forty-one letters taken from a MS., dated A.D. 1600, existing in the Archives of the College of San Carlo of Modena, and six from other sources. Four of these letters have already been published with imperfections. The present series gives much new information on the life and works of Bernardo Tasso, on the studies of Torquato, and on the proposed marriage intended for him by the Duke of Urbino, which no author has hitherto mentioned. There are also interesting notices of literary men of the time—Ruscelli, Dolce, Giraldu, Manuzio and others.

WE learn from the local papers that the royal author, the King of Burmah, has had an edition of 300 copies of a Burmese Grammar of Pali printed at his own press, in the palace. To the horror of learned men of the old school, he has determined to discard the making of palm-leaf books. For the future, no leaf will be taken out of such books, and a leaf will cease to have a literal meaning in such case. Thus will be suppressed the painful process of cutting writing with an iron stile, which is hurtful to the eyes. Besides this, as the King has remarked, paper-books can bear handling, and palm-leaf books will stand no rough usage. At the same time, he appreciates the advantage of having a large number of copies, instead of one. His Majesty is considered to be the best-read man in his dominions. He never writes; he dictates. His great-uncle was also reputed the most learned man of his day. This prince was a regular subscriber to the *Nautical Almanac*, and increased his influence among his brethren by calculating eclipses. The nephew is more attached to speculative philosophy, and is said to be engaged in the examination of the Berkeleyan system. It is not surprising to find a Buddhist so disposed. As a Buddhist, the King was lately disinclined to grant an interview to Dr. Milman, Bishop of Calcutta; and etiquette was also an obstacle. As the King reclines on a low couch, the Bishop would have had to sit before him on a carpet; and this involved the Bishop's sitting cross-legged, which Dr. Milman considered too much for his episcopal gaiters. The Bishop proposed to stand, which was not admitted; nor was his claim to occupy a seat on the level with the King's, like the Chief Priest of Burmah. So the two philosophers and theologians did not meet.

WE learn from the *Canada Bookseller* that a Canadian reprint of Prof. Huxley's '*Lay Sermons*' has appeared.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR's translation of '*Faust*' will be published in a few days. Both the parts are included in Mr. Taylor's version.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I observe that Mr. Carlyle's work on '*Frederick the Great*' is to occupy ten volumes of the Library Edition, now publishing; and this will, of course, complete the thirty volumes. Now, as I am a subscriber to the present edition of Mr. Carlyle's works, and have gone so far with the full expectation that his '*Translations*' would necessarily form part of the thirty volumes, I am not a little disappointed at finding we are thus to get none of his trans-

lations, it is difficult to see any reason for such a separation, or, one might say, castration, of his works." Some arrangement, he adds, should be made for the publication of Mr. Carlyle's Translations, which, if not forming part of, may at least be uniform with, the present edition of his works.

PROF. G. I. ASCOLI has published a new work, entitled 'Corsi di Glottologia' (E. Loescher, Torino-Firenze), which will doubtless become a standard work. The first part, which treats of 'The Comparative Phonology of Sanskrit, Greek and Latin,' has just been issued, and the author will shortly issue succeeding lectures, which treat of, 1, a General Introduction to Morphology; 2, Comparative Indo-Italo-Greek Morphology; 3, Iranian Phonology. Some of the author's views are remarkable for their originality, especially his theory of the aspirates, and their continuance in the Italic branch, which has been disputed by Prof. Corssen and other German philologists. A German translation of Prof. Ascoli's work will shortly be published at Halle, and a favourable review of it has appeared in the *Göttinger Gelehrter Anzeigen* of the 18th of May, by Prof. Theodore Benfey.

PROF. E. SCHWARZ, of Jena, whose death we mentioned in No. 2237, is not the author, we learn, of the 'Sketches of Modern Theology,' which proceed from the pen of Dr. Schwarz, of Gotha.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The accomplished PRAEGER FAMILY (Six in number) have arrived from Copenhagen, and will give their Refined and Elegant CONCERTS Daily at Half-past Three and Eight, commencing Monday, October 3rd.—Professor Pepper is preparing an elaborate Lecture Entertainment ON THE PRESENT WAR, and the Implements of Destruction used thereat.—The GHOST at a Quarter to Three and a Quarter past Seven.

SCIENCE

DR. W. A. MILLER.

By the death of their Treasurer, Dr. William Allen Miller, the Royal Society lose at once a Fellow and an officer whose services they can ill spare, and whose activity in the cause of science will not be easily replaced. Dr. Miller was born at Ipswich in December, 1817. He entered Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards a school in Yorkshire, where, by listening to chemical lectures, he is said to have first felt an inclination for science. He subsequently studied medicine at the General Hospital, Birmingham; then worked for a while under Liebig at Giessen, and eventually became Demonstrator of Chemistry in King's College, London. There he was held in much esteem by the then Professor of Chemistry, Dr. J. F. Daniell, to whom he succeeded in 1845. Besides this appointment, Dr. Miller was one of the Assayers to the Royal Mint. He was elected to the honourable post of Treasurer to the Royal Society in 1861; and served a term as President of the Chemical Society, of which he was a distinguished member, and was a member of the Senate of the University of London. His scientific writings comprise papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* and other serial works on electrolysis, on lines in the prismatic spectrum, on electro-chemistry, on the photographic transparency of various bodies, and other chemical subjects; and in conjunction with the late Professor Graham and Dr. Hofmann, he drew up the Chemical Report on the supply of water to the metropolis. But his greatest work was 'Elements of Chemistry,' in three volumes, now in the third edition.

Dr. Miller left London to attend the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, and was observed to be not in his usual health. He died there of apoplexy on September the 30th. He leaves, we believe, a son and two daughters.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SATURDAY.

'Report on recent Progress in the Theory of Elliptic and Hyperelliptic Functions,' by Mr. W. H. L. RUSSELL.—The author, in proceeding with the subject, called attention to the researches of Solink in modular equations, and also to a Memoir by Prof. Beltrami, which embodies many of the recent improvements. He then pointed out some application of elliptic functions to physics, instancing the discoveries of Jacobi, Lottier and Canon Moseley. He concluded by a short *résumé* of the history of the application of mathematics to military science, and gave some remarkable instances to prove that in nations generally the periods of greatest military success were, *ceteris paribus*, the periods of greatest mathematical success.

'On Linear Differential Equations,' by Mr. W. H. L. RUSSELL.—The author gave a *résumé* of some discoveries in linear differential equations, which has been recently published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society.

'On Hills and Dales,' by Mr. J. CLERK-MAXWELL.

'On In- and Circum-scribed Triangles,' by Mr. A. CAYLEY.

'On the Correspondence of Lines and Points in Space,' by Mr. A. CAYLEY.

'On an unexplained Contradiction in Geometry,' by Mr. W. K. CLIFFORD.

'On small Oscillations of a Rigid Body,' by Prof. R. S. BALL.—This was a communication of the results of some investigations on the dynamical problem of the "Small Oscillations of a Rigid Body." A rigid body, either perfectly free, or in general having κ degrees of freedom, being disturbed from a position of stable equilibrium, under the action of any forces, performs small oscillations. The nature of a screw vibration was explained. It was shown that there are κ screws in space, whose pitch and position are determined by the forces possessing the property of normal screws. A normal screw is defined to be a screw about which the body will perform screw vibrations as if it were constrained to do so. It was shown that, whatever be the small oscillations of the body, the movement is compounded of vibrations about κ normal screws. Applications of these general theorems were then made to the special case of a rigid body performing small oscillations about a fixed point; and reference was made to a recent paper by the author in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxiv.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

The PRESIDENT (Prof. Roscoe) read a letter addressed by the Chemical Society of Berlin to the Chemical Society of London, requesting for the hospitals which, to satisfy the pressing demands, are being established all over Germany, Alsace, and Lorraine, a supply of the under-mentioned disinfectants:—Liquid residues of the manufacture of chlorine, chloride of lime, green vitriol, permanganate of potash, carbolic acid, crude and purified.

The 'Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Treatment and Utilization of Sewage' was read.

'On the Utilization of Sewage, with Special Reference to the Phosphate Process,' by Mr. D. FORBES.—It was stated that sewage irrigation was the only novelty which had as yet utilized the entire liquid as well as the solid contents of the sewage. It appears desirable, however, that some chemical process should be sought for, by which the sewage could be so far purified by precipitation that the supernatant water could be allowed to run off directly into rivers without danger to health or animal life, whilst the precipitate should be of so high a value as manure, as to pay for its transport to a distance for the use of the agriculturists. The experiments made already on the London sewage by the phosphate process, and on the present occasion successfully repeated on a small scale

before the audience with Liverpool sewage, appear to fulfil in a great measure these conditions. This process, brought forward by the author in conjunction with Dr. A. Price, is based upon the fact that certain mineral phosphates, when in a freshly precipitated state, eagerly combine with both organic matter and ammonia in sewage. The process required nothing beyond a reservoir containing the sewage, to which the phosphates (in major part of alumina) are added, preferably in the state of solution in hydrochloric or sulphuric acids, from which by the addition of a little milk of lime—just sufficient to neutralize the acid which holds them in solution—they are at once precipitated, along with a large quantity of the organic matter and ammonia in the sewage; the deposit subsides rapidly, and leaves the water clear and colourless, even if tinctorial substances of great power be present: in the experiments shown, ink was added to the Liverpool sewage, but the colouring matter was instantly removed along with the precipitate. The affluent water obtained by this process is nothing like so pure as the water ordinarily supplied for drinking purposes, but the water from the London sewage at Barking Creek, so purified, could, as was shown, be drunk without repugnance, fishes could live in it, and it had remained free from offensive smell for months, during the entire hot summer of last year, without any tendency to putrify or emit any disagreeable odour. With regard to the value of the precipitated manure, it was admitted that no known chemical substances could precipitate from sewage the whole amount of substances valuable for agriculture; and it was only claimed that so much of them had been extracted as to leave the affluent water innocuous, whilst one of the most important features of the process, in which it differs from all the others, is, that all the substances employed in the purification augment the agricultural value of the precipitated manure, and thus render it of such value as to enable it to bear the cost of transport to a distance.

Dr. CANFIELD said it was clear that sewage farms need not be a nuisance if the sewage were first filtered. If the sewage farm were not a stagnant marsh there was no chance of intermittent fever being caused, and in some localities where cholera prevailed the farms had been entirely free. From an analysis by Dr. Russell on sewer gases, it appeared that the air in sewers was purer than might have been expected. The experiments were made with reference to the London sewers in the month of August. He also read a Report as to the propagation of entozoic disease by sewage irrigation, stating that for this purpose guinea-pigs were fed on food produced by means of sewage manure only, and others on that in the production of which no sewage had been used; and it was hoped that useful conclusions would be obtained.—The PRESIDENT congratulated the Section that they had, for the first time, a committee formed of engineers and chemists to work out the subject, and he considered that the Association might look forward to further results from their investigations next year.—Dr. B. H. PAUL, as a member of the committee, desired to disclaim any participation in the Report presented.—The PRESIDENT remarked that any addition to knowledge on this subject was most important, because there were many places where irrigation would not be sufficiently remunerative, and there a process of the kind described by Mr. Forbes would be useful. In the investigation of the sewage question the public required every assistance from both engineers and chemists.

The discussion was continued by Mr. HOPE, Dr. VOELCKER, Dr. GILBERT, Dr. HOLLAND, Prof. HUXLEY, Mr. RUMNEY, and others.

'On the Separation from Iron Furnace Cinder of Phosphoric Acid for Manurial Purposes,' by Mr. J. HARGRAVES.

'On the Retention of Nitrogen by Charcoal,' by Mr. E. C. C. STANFORD.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.
SATURDAY.

Prof. STOKES read the Report of the Committee appointed at the Exeter meeting of the Association for the purpose of calling the attention of the Government to the importance of completing, without delay, the investigation into the composition and geological distribution of the hematite iron ores of Great Britain and Ireland, which has been already in part carried out by the Geological Survey. The Report set forth that the committee, in calling the attention of the educational department of the Government to the subject, pointed out that a remarkable process was invented some years ago by Mr. Bessemer for the conversion of crude cast iron into steel or wrought iron, a process by the application of which important materials could be manufactured at a cheaper rate than formerly. The committee further pointed out that the royalty which at present exists on iron to which the Bessemer process has been applied will shortly expire, and that its expiration will probably give a great impetus to the iron trade of the country; and will give rise to a great demand for hematite, as this ore, by its purity, is the best adapted for the Bessemer process. Therefore, it was most important that it should be known where hematite was to be found, and that the investigations already entered upon as to the localities of this ore should be continued. The result of the application was a reply from the Science and Art Department, to the effect that the Government did not feel itself in a position to continue the investigation of the subject by the Geological Survey, as it had come to the conclusion that the money granted for such survey could not be properly applied for the purpose of the investigation desired by the Association.

The PRESIDENT said that, after this reply, no further steps could be taken on the subject by the committee.

'On the Green Slate and Porphyries of the Lake District,' by Prof. HARKNESS and Dr. H. A. NICHOLSON.—This paper was devoted chiefly to pointing out the changes of character which the rocks present in this district.

'On the Discovery of the Upper Silurian Rocks in Roxburgh and Dumfriesshire,' by Mr. C. LARWORTH.

'On the Age of the Wealden,' by Mr. J. W. JUDD.—The Wealden constitutes one great continuous formation, with well-defined paleontological characters, and its beds can only be referred to the different members of the established geological classification by violent and arbitrary divisions. It must, therefore, stand as one of the terms of that new system of terrestrial classification which Prof. Huxley has shown must be formed. The passage of the Upper Oolites into the Wealden, and that of the Wealden into the Upper Neocomian, are, each of them, gradual. Freshwater deposits were formed continuously, but not contemporaneously, over the whole Wealden area. The period of the English Wealden commenced towards the close of the Oolitic period, and ceased towards the beginning of the Upper Neocomian. In the midst of the Wealden, at Punfield Cove, near Swanage, we have a representative of the upper part of the Middle Neocomian. The Fauna of this marine band at Punfield has striking affinities with that of the coal-bearing strata of eastern Spain, which are there more than 1,600 feet thick. The North German Wealden is quite unconnected with that of England, and is probably the product of another great river, and not strictly contemporaneous with the latter; for, while it appears to have commenced about the same period, its duration was considerably less, it having terminated before the close of the Lower Neocomian.

Sir CHARLES LYELL looked upon these investigations as of the highest theoretical importance, because they related to the enormous gaps upon which Mr. Darwin dwelt, in respect to the great imperfections of the geological record. The observations which had been made by Mr. Judd showed when these long series of freshwater strata were deposited, and also assisted in confirming the conclusion that whenever we found great gaps in a marine

series there must have been a vast lapse of time to have allowed those changes to take place.—Prof. HUXLEY also took part in the discussion.

'On the Physical Geology of the Bone-Caves of the Wye,' by the Rev. W. S. SYMONDS.

Prof. BOYD DAWKINS, who had examined many of the bones found in these caves, stated that they comprised remains of the hyena, of the bison, and of the reindeer and red deer. No doubt the caves were the dwelling-places of the hyena, which had carried into them the bones of the other animals found there, because there were teeth-marks on all these bones.

'On Geological Systems and Endemic Diseases,' by Dr. MOFFAT.—The writer showed that the soil has an influence on the composition of the cereal plants grown upon it, and on the diseases to which the inhabitants are subject. The district in which he practises consists geologically of the carboniferous and new red sandstone or Cheshire sandstone systems. The inhabitants of the first are engaged in mining and agricultural occupations, those of the latter in agriculture. Anæmia, with goitre, is a very prevalent disease amongst those living on the carboniferous system; whilst it is almost unknown among those living on the new red sandstone system; and consumption is also more prevalent amongst the inhabitants of the former. As anæmia is a condition in which there is a deficiency of the oxide of iron which the blood naturally contains, Dr. Moffat was led to make an examination of the relative composition of the wheat grown on the soil of Cheshire sandstone, carboniferous limestone, millstone grit, and a transition soil between Cheshire sandstone and the grit. The result of the analysis shows that the wheat grown on the soil of the Cheshire sandstone contains the largest quantity of ash, and that there is a larger quantity of phosphoric acid in it than in the soils of the carboniferous and millstone grit systems; also a much larger quantity of oxide of iron than in either of them. He has calculated that each inhabitant on the Cheshire sandstone, if he consumes a pound of wheat daily, takes in nearly five grains per day of the sesqui-oxide of iron more than the inhabitant of the carboniferous system, and who seems, therefore, to be subject to this great liability to anæmia in consequence of the deficiency of iron and phosphoric acid in the food he consumes. It is not only in the wheat grown upon the carboniferous system that there is a deficiency in the quantity of oxide of iron, and the phosphates, says Dr. Moffat, but also in the blood of the animals reared upon it; so that the inhabitants upon that system take in a minimum quantity of these constituents of the blood, compared with that taken in by the inhabitants of the Cheshire sandstone. He stated that sheep were liable to anæmia—a fact which he attributed to sheep-walks being upon trap and limestone hills, in the soil of which there is but little, if any, iron.

Dr. TURNBULL, of Liverpool, said the facts contained in Dr. Moffat's paper were of practical interest both to the agriculturist and the physician. There was one fact which was especially interesting to him (Dr. Turnbull). Dr. Moffat had told them that there was less phthisis or consumption on the red sandstone than on the carboniferous soils. It was well known that there was a great variation in the mortality from this most common of all diseases, and he (Dr. Turnbull) had contended, in a work which he had published, that the causes should be investigated, in order to limit and prevent consumption. He drew attention to this in 1859, and then showed that a remarkable diminution in the mortality from phthisis had taken place in Liverpool by the sanitary improvements there. Since then Mr. Simon had caused an investigation to be made into the general effects of sanitary measures on the health of twenty-five large towns. By this investigation it was found that a similar improvement to that of Liverpool had taken place in many of these towns; that in Salisbury the mortality from this disease had been reduced by one-half, and that this reduction was due to the drying of the soil. This led to an investigation of the effects of geological conditions of soil in three

south-eastern counties. Dr. Buchanan established the fact that dampness of soil is a powerful cause of consumption. Dr. Buchanan's was the first contribution to the knowledge of the effect of geological conditions on health; Dr. Moffat's was the second contribution, and it showed that geological influences on health may be indirectly as well as directly induced.

The 'Report of the Committee on Sedimentary Deposits of the River Onny' was submitted to the meeting.

'Remarks on Newer Tertiary Fossils in Sicily and Calabria,' by Mr. J. GWYN JEFFREYS.—In the last deep-sea exploring expedition in H.M.S. Porcupine, in the Bay of Biscay and along the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal, Mr. Jeffreys procured at considerable depths, and especially from 994 fathoms, many species of mollusca in a living or recent state, some of which had been previously regarded as fossil only, and extinct, and all of them belonging to the newer tertiaries of Sicily and Calabria; and he believed that a record of the fact might lead to the further discovery of the geological phenomena which had caused the fossilization of such species in that limited area. Several of these species inhabit northern, and even arctic seas, and among them are *Terebratula cranium*, *T. septata*, *Rhynchonella psittacea*, *Pecten aratus*, *P. vitreus*, *Lima excavata*, *Mytilus vitreus*, *Leda frigida*, *Limopsis aurata*, *L. minata* or *borealis*, *Dentalium abyssorum*, *Puncturella noachina*, *Helix tenella*, and *Pleurotoma carinata*. Other species now found in a living or recent state are *Terebratula sphenoides*, *Tellina striatula* or *strigilata*, *Verticordia acuticostata*, *V. granulosa* (the two last being Japanese), two species of *Fissurisepta*, *Trochus suturalis*, *T. glabratus* (Turbo), *Trochocochlea monocingulata*, *Scaloria pumila*, *Cyclostoma delicatum* (*reclusia*?), and *Pleurotoma decussata*. One of the species in the last list or category (*Fissurisepta papillosa*) had been also dredged by Mr. Jeffreys last autumn at Dröbal, in Norway; and he was of opinion that our knowledge of the arctic marine Fauna was very imperfect. The newer tertiary fossils of Sicily and Calabria had been to a great extent investigated by Dr. Philippi, formerly of Cassel, Prof. Seguenza, of Messina, the Abbé Brugnone, of Palermo, and Dr. Tiberi, of Resina, near Naples, and their collections had been examined by Mr. Jeffreys. Two suggestions or questions were submitted by the author of the present paper, viz., 1st. Have not all the deep-sea species of European mollusca originated in the north, and spread southwards in consequence of the great arctic current? 2nd. Inasmuch as the Pliocene division of the tertiary formation is now ascertained to contain scarcely any extinct species, and future explorations may reduce the percentage of such species to nil, may not that artificial division hereafter merge in the quaternary formation, and the tertiaries be restricted to eocene, miocene, and oligocene?

The PRESIDENT and Sir RODERICK MURCHISON spoke of the great importance of this communication; and the latter hoped Mr. Jeffreys did not share the opinion of his colleague Dr. Carpenter, that their discoveries tended to upset modern geology.—Prof. DUNCAN confirmed Mr. Jeffreys's statement with respect to the specific identity of corals from deep water with those of the South-Italian tertiaries.—The Rev. H. W. CROSSEY also addressed the Section as to the glacial fossils of Scotland being quaternary, and not tertiary.—Mr. JEFFREYS, in reply, begged to assure Sir Roderick as one of the parents of English geology, that he need not be under any apprehension for his offspring, so far as the deep-sea explorations were concerned.

MONDAY.

'Notes of a recent Visit to the great Tunnel through the Alps, and of several points of Geological Interest suggested by the Conditions of the Works in the present nearly complete State,' by Prof. ANSTED and Prof. KING.—The points of geological interest in the strata were described by diagrams, and specimens of the rocks exhibited. The tunnel will perforate the crest of the main

chain of the Alps, nearly midway between the Mont Tabor and Mont Cenis, passing nearly under the summit of Mont Frejus. The operations involved a direct cut through a series of rocks on a line whose depth, owing to the form of the ground and the rise of the mountain, was 2,000 feet at each end, after 2,000 feet of tunnelling. In the middle of the tunnel the depth below the surface is 5,400 feet, whilst the deepest borings in mines and wells does not exceed 3,000 feet. The works have been carried on with some regard to the physical questions involved. Among these the temperature at various distances and depths beneath the surface was not the least important. Instructions were given to bore large holes laterally into the rock for a distance of ten feet at intervals of 500 metres, and to determine the temperature of the rock by thermometers provided for this purpose. On the northern side, the execution of this important experiment had been carelessly executed, but on the south side, especially towards the centre, some good observations had been made, and the results were somewhat startling. The last observation made at the time of his visit was 6,200 metres (20,324 feet) from the south end, at a depth of more than 5,000 feet. The result was 27°C , $=80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{F}$. This would reduce the increment of a degree Fahrenheit to more than 100 feet; the general increase being observed in mines to average a degree in about sixty feet. Here again, however, there was something still wanting, the mean annual temperature of the surface not being accurately known, and the depth from the surface of the stratum of permanent temperature never having been determined. With reference to the progress of the work of tunnelling, on the 31st of last month there remained less than 2,000 feet out of 40,000 to pierce; and as the present rate of progress is about 500 feet per month, the communication will probably be complete by the commencement of next year.

'On some Points in the Geology of Strath, Isle of Skye,' by Prof. KING.

'On the Modern and Ancient Beaches of Portland,' by Mr. W. PENNELLY.

'On the Occurrence of Seams of Hard Sandstone in the Middle Drift of East Anglia,' by Mr. G. E. TAYLOR.

'On the Palaeontological Aspects of the Middle Glacial Formation of the East of England, and on their Bearings upon the Age of the Middle Sands of Lancashire,' by Messrs. S. V. WOOD and F. W. HARMER.—The design of this paper was to caution the geologists of Lancashire against too hastily correlating the sands termed the Middle Sands of Lancashire, in consequence of their being intercalated between the upper and lower boulder clays, with the deposits of East Anglia, for some time described under the term Middle Glacial. It was shown that while in the Lancashire deposits, as at present investigated, none but recent shells had been found, the Middle Glacial deposits contained a large percentage of extinction, nearly 20 per cent., including several shells hitherto unknown, others now found only in the Pacific, and many extinct crag forms, such as *Erycinella ovalis*, *Cerithium trilineatum*, *Astarte Omali*. Whilst abstaining from expressing any decided opinion as to the exact age of the Lancashire beds, it was pointed out that the evidence at present obtained would lead to the belief that they were much more recent than the Middle Glacial of the east coast.

'On certain Glacial Phenomena in the Central District of England,' by the Rev. H. W. CROSSKEY.

'On some Thermal Springs in the Fens of Cambridgeshire,' by Mr. F. W. HARMER.

'On the Matrix of the Gold in the Scottish Gold-Fields,' by Dr. BRYCE.—Up to July last year, the source of the gold of the alluvial workings in Sutherland had not been determined. Many of the miners had been at other diggings, where the gold occurred in quartz reefs, and, accordingly, their search was constantly directed to the discovery of such reefs, but without success. The author had directed his attention to the elucidation of this point, and had found that the banks of the Singill burn consisted of alternating coarse whitish granite

and a highly crystalline mica slate. On crushing the granite and washing the sand, grains of gold were found in every specimen. A similar result was obtained by crushing and washing specimens of the mica slate, but the gold was less abundant, and was absent from several specimens. Early in the last winter, gold grains were found in considerable quantity in the alluvia of the Errick and Nairn rivers towards their mouths, and were soon after detected at various points far up the channels of these streams. The author had examined the upper valleys of these streams, and found them to consist of granite and metamorphic slates, and in this granite gold was found in considerable quantities.

'On the Denudation of the Oolites of the Bath District,' by Mr. W. S. MITCHELL.

'On an Antholites discovered by C. W. Peach,' by Mr. W. CARRUTHERS.

'On the Sporangia of Ferns from the Coal Measures,' by Mr. W. CARRUTHERS.

SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

SATURDAY.

Zoology and Botany.

'Note on the Larval State of Molgula, with Descriptions of a New Species of Ascidiæ,' by Mr. A. HANCOCK.

'Note on the Shell of the Pearly Nautilus,' by Mr. H. WOODWARD.

'On a New Species of Coral,' by Mr. W. S. KENT.

'On the Portuguese Globular Anchor Sponge (*Phoronema Grayi*),' by Dr. J. E. GRAY.

'On a Pentacrinus from the Coasts of Spain,' by Mr. GWYN-JEFFREYS.—This was one of the results of a dredging-cruise in H.M.S. Porcupine. The Pentacrinus was different from *P. Caput Medusæ*, its nearest congener being *P. Mulleri*. Its base was free, although imbedded in the mud. It was the first and only instance of a European species of this genus, which forms such an important link in the geological chain, and connects the Mesozoic with the present epoch.

Prof. WYVILLE THOMSON regarded this as a most remarkable and valuable discovery, and made some remarks on the zoological position and history of the genus.—Mr. JEFFREYS added, that he noticed in Prof. Seguenza's extensive collection of tertiary fossils, from the Zanclean formation at Messina, some joints of a Pentacrinus, which probably belonged to *P. Wyville-Thomsoni*.

'On Hyalonema, and some other Vitreous Sponges,' by Prof. WYVILLE THOMSON.

'On the Vegetable Products of Central Africa,' by Col. GRANT.

'Notes on the Changed Habits of *Lotus corniculatus* under Cultivation,' by Prof. ARCHER.

'On Parasitic Habits of *Pyrola rotundifolia*,' by Mr. T. GIBSON.

'On Abnormal Petals on Flowers of *Ranunculus aquatilis*,' by Mr. T. GIBSON.

'On Protandry and Protogyny in British Plants,' by Mr. A. W. BENNETT.

'On the Desert Flora of North America,' by Dr. C. C. PARRY.

'Note on *Ribes spicatum*,' by Prof. LAWSON.

Some Hybrid Spingidae and other Lepidoptera were exhibited by Mr. E. BIRCHALL.

Ethnology and Anthropology.

'On the Exploration of the Victoria Cave, Settle, Yorkshire,' by Mr. W. BOYD DAWKINS.—The cave has been occasionally and partially searched, but no definite and systematic exploration was commenced until last spring. In the upper layer of soil were found remains indicating that people had lived in the cave. These remains included broken bones, charcoal, pottery, and other articles. The remains of animals were of the usual modern kind, including sheep or goat, hog, horse, and domestic fowl. There were also remains of wild animals, including badger, grouse, and fox. There were likewise discovered silver and brass coins, debris of brooches, armlets, and bronze rings. Most of the pottery was very coarse and rude, but some of it was adorned. In the lower stratum no coins or pottery were met with, but a harpoon three inches long was found, beside the remains of horse, bear, and deer, as also

some flint implements. A lower layer was composed of clay.—Mr. H. E. SMITH exhibited several objects from his own collection found in the Victoria Cave.

'On certain Remarkable Earthworks at Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire,' by the Rev. C. SEWELL.—In the discussion various conjectures were offered as to whether these mounds had been used for saltworks or for human habitations.

'On Ancient Sculptures and Works of Art from Irish Cairns,' by Dr. CONWELL.—The author observed that his object was not to treat of the tumuli at Dowth and New Grange, but of a much less known and perhaps more interesting series of cairns, which existed in the same county, and until lately had escaped notice and investigation. He then described an excursion which he made on the 9th June, 1863, to the Loughcrew Hills, two miles from the town of Oldeste, where he found the remains of thirty-one cairns partially destroyed, no allusion to which could be found on the Ordnance maps. The rural population of the neighbourhood believed these heaps of stones to be the magical work of a witch. Fourteen of the cairns contained chamber stones richly covered with sculpture, in some cases the work being punched, and in others clearly and cleanly cut and engraved. He exhibited drawings of the devices, and enumerated and exhibited the various objects which had been found. These objects consisted of a large variety of curious articles in amber, bone, glass, bronze, iron, stone, &c. Dr. Conwell could give no explanation of the meaning of the numerous devices and symbols.

'On some Forms of Ancient Interment in county Antrim,' by Dr. T. S. HOLDEN.

Anatomy and Physiology.

'On the Connexion of the Hyoid Arch with the Skull,' by Prof. W. H. FLOWER.—In all mammals about the time of birth, the rod of cartilage forming the anterior hyoid arch, or "anterior cornu of the hyoid bone," can be traced upwards to the periotic or "petro-mastoid" bone, which it joins immediately to the anterior and inner side of the stylo-mastoid foramen. At an earlier period, it can be followed to that region of the upper and posterior part of the tympanic cavity called "pyramid," from which the stapedius muscle takes origin. The part of the rod which is in close relation with the periotic bone becomes ossified before birth, and, though almost always united with the last-named bone, forms a well-marked cylindrical process, generally surrounded to a certain extent by, and often ankylosed with, the tympanic, a bone with which originally it has no connexion. Except in Man, where they not unfrequently become united by ankylosis, this process and the stylo-hyal, or main ossification of the anterior arch, are always separated by a cartilaginous interval. The existence and relations of this distinct ossified portion of the hyoid arch, which it was proposed to call "tympano-hyal," were demonstrated in the young human skull, as well as in the sheep, horse and other animals.

'On the Correspondence between the Anterior and the Posterior Extremities, and the Position of the Limbs in the Higher Vertebrates,' by Prof. W. H. FLOWER.—This communication was chiefly devoted to an exposition, by means of specimens and diagrams, of the views held by the author, in common with most English anatomists, of the serial homologies of the respective parts of the extremities, founded upon comparison of the anterior, cephalic or preaxial aspect of the one, in the primitive position, with the same aspect of the other, which leads to results opposed to the views of Wyman and other American anatomists, founded on the principle of antero-posterior symmetry.

'On the Comparison of the Shoulder-bones and Muscles with the Hip-bones and Muscles,' by Prof. HUMPHREY.—Referring to the view of rotation of the fore and hind limbs in opposite directions, propounded in his 'Essay on the Limbs of Vertebrate Animals,' and now admitted by most anatomists, he was of opinion that the extension of the same principle to the shoulder and pelvic girdles, suggested by Prof. Flower in the last number of the *Journal of Anatomy*, cannot be maintained. On the contrary, he gave reasons for

believing that the outer surface of the scapula, behind the spine, and the sub-scapularis and teres minor muscles, correspond with the outer surface of the ilium and the glutæi muscles; that the spine of the scapula corresponds with the crest of the ilium, and the anterior edge of the scapula with the linea ilio-pectinea; and that therefore the supra-spinatus muscle corresponds with the iliatus intericus, and the hinder edge of the scapula with the hinder edge of the ilium. This was followed by a detailed comparison of the several muscles of the hip and the shoulder.

'On Left-handedness,' by Dr. P. H. SMITH.

'On the Comparison of Thoracic and Pelvic Limbs in Mammalia,' by Mr. E. GARNER.

MONDAY.

Zoology and Botany.

'On Work done by the Mercantile Marine of Liverpool in furtherance of Zoology,' by Mr. J. T. MOORE.—The work done consisted in the acquisition of a very large and varied number of specimens collected by upwards of sixty seafaring men, principally masters of vessels sailing to or from the port of Liverpool; but also including men of every grade in the service. The specimens in many and repeated instances had been accompanied by notes of dates when taken, and other particulars. These accompaniments, sometimes very unsophisticated, were yet useful; many formed exact and regularly written up note-books. Dr. Collingwood had brought the matter before the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society in 1861, of which he was the secretary, and a law was passed empowering the society to elect as associates masters of vessels and others engaged in mercantile pursuits who might have peculiar facilities for adding to the scientific interest of the society's proceedings, such associates to be recommended by the council, and to have the same privileges as honorary members. Three gentlemen were elected to this honour during that session, namely, Sir James Anderson, Capt. J. H. Mortimer, and Capt. P. C. Petrie. In order to obtain the sanction of ship-owners, a meeting was convened by the mayor, and the influential gentlemen present promised their support. The Mercantile Marine Service Association was requested to draw up some form of certificate as a reward for industry and diligence; and, at the request of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. Moore prepared a book of suggestions to members of the mercantile marine who might be desirous of using the advantages they enjoyed for the promotion of science in the furtherance of zoology. Instructions were given in this pamphlet for collecting and preserving specimens. Mr. Moore concluded by naming gentlemen whose services had secured their election as associates of the Society, and by describing the nature and value of those services.

Prof. ROLLESTON said great good might be done, if there was in every seaport some one like Mr. Moore to put himself in communication with skippers of ships.

'On the Habits of the Indian Rock Snake (*Python molurus*),' by Sir W. ELLIOT.

The 'Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of continuing investigations as to the advisability of establishing a "close-time" for the preservation of our indigenous Animals,' was read by Prof. NEWTON.—The committee were unanimously of opinion that protection should be afforded by law, during the breeding season, to "wild fowl," as, with protection, these birds may long continue to furnish at other times of the year valuable food to the public, notwithstanding the changes which some parts of the country are undergoing through agricultural improvements and increase of the population. Appended to the Report were numerous extracts from letters received by the committee in reference to the beneficial operation of the Act for the Preservation of Sea Birds.

'Report on the Fossil Flora of Great Britain,' by Mr. W. CARRUTHERS.

'On the Terrestrial and Marine Fauna of the Strait of Magellan and Western Patagonia,' by Dr. R. B. CUNNINGHAM.—Beginning with the

Mammalia, the existence of the puma (*Felis concolor*), two species of ox, a mephitis or skunk, another, the sea lion (*Otaria jubata*), the fur-seal (*Arctocepalus Falklandicus*), the guanaco, a species of deer, and a variety of Rodents, was recorded from the Strait. No Marsupials were met with in Patagonia proper, but a small opossum (*Didelphis elegans*) not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Concepcion, occurred in the island of Chiloe. More than eighty species of birds were procured in the Strait of Magellan and on the western coast of the continent as far north as Chiloe. The Raptores comprised two species of Vulturidae (the turkey-buzzard and the condor), seven species of Falconidae, and four of Strigidae. Among the more interesting of the remaining land birds enumerated were a humming-bird, a parakeet, and two species of woodpecker. In speaking of the water-fowl, some of the more remarkable breeding stations were pointed out on a coloured chart of the Strait, some of which had been observed by the old voyagers of the Elizabethan age. But one true Reptile, a small lizard, was recorded from the Strait of Magellan; but on the west coast of Patagonia Amphibia were found as far south as lat. 51°, and these consisted of two species: one, the *Hylades leptopus*, discovered by Mr. Darwin at Valdivia; and the other the type of a new genus named by Dr. Günther, *Nannophryne*. About twenty species of fish were obtained, and of these seven were members of the family Trachinidae, and representatives of the genera *Aphritis*, *Chænichthys*, *Eleginus*, *Natatheria*, and *Harpagifer*. Reference was made to two new genera, *i.e.* *Maynea* (family Lycedidae), and *Psammobatis* (family Raiidae). The Invertebrata were then passed in review, and the more interesting Ferns remarked on. Regarded as a whole, the Fauna of the Strait and Western Patagonia appears to belong to the Chilean type.

'On the Whalebone Whales of the Southern Hemisphere,' by Dr. J. E. GRAY.

'Sur les Parasites,' by Prof. VAN BENEDEN.

'On a species of Echinorynchus,' by Prof. VAN BENEDEN.

'Notes on Brackish-water Foraminifera,' by Mr. H. B. BRADY.

'On a Stock Form of the Parasitic Flatworms,' by Mr. E. RAY LANKESTER.

'On Oligochaet Worms,' by Mr. E. RAY LANKESTER.

'Scientific Value of Physical Beauty,' by Mr. F. T. MOTT.

Ethnology and Anthropology.

'On the Discovery of Platynecemic Men in Denbighshire,' by Mr. W. BOYD DAWKINS and Prof. BUSK.—The remains were found at a place at Perth Chwaren, in Denbighshire. They were in a cave in the mountain limestone, and the explorers found from twenty to twenty-five human skeletons, and a large quantity of remains of animals. These skeletons were interred differently from those of modern times, as they were lying in confused heaps, which showed that the people had been buried in a sitting posture. Its dimensions were inadequate to contain such a large number of human corpses at one time, so it followed that it was used at different periods, probably as a family mausoleum. Fragments of mussel shells, a cockle, and a bear's tusk, were found; likewise pottery, fragments of coal, and a splinter of iron, which was not oxidized. The only evidence as to the antiquity of the cave was a fragment of flint.—Mr. DAWKINS thought this evidence went to show that the cave was of the neolithic age.—Prof. BUSK said the people whose remains had been discovered were of low stature, the skeletons being from 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches in height.

'Anthropological Note on Carved Stones recently discovered in Nithsdale, Scotland,' by Mr. F. B. GRIERSON.

'Notes on a Quartz Implement,' by Mr. H. WOODWARD.—This was a crystal of quartz, having its terminal planes preserved at both ends, found among minerals in the British Museum, part of the Old Sloane Collection. Written on it in ink was "St. George's Sound, N.W. coast of America, Captain Cook." The crystal had been used as a

flint instrument, one end being sharp and the other notched. It had an attachment for a wooden handle.

'Note on a Flint-flake Core from the river gravel of the Irwell, Salford, Manchester,' by Mr. J. PLANT.—The upper valley of the Irwell, he said, was overspread with till and sandy layers.

'Remarks on Stone Implements from Western Africa,' by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart.—Considering that at the present moment the great continent of Africa is probably the most backward in civilization, it is somewhat remarkable how deficient it is in stone weapons; that being, no doubt, owing to the great abundance of sands containing iron, and the facility with which that metal is obtained. This infrequency and almost entire absence of stone implements has been alluded to on various occasions by those who have felt it to be a difficulty with respect to the fact of the use of stone having in all cases preceded the use of iron and other metals. But although implements of stone are of rare occurrence in Africa, still they are by no means altogether unknown. Some spear-heads were exhibited to the meeting from the Cape of Good Hope. The first stone implements from that locality we owe to Mr. Busk. These were sent by Mr. Deal, the Inspector of Education in Cape Colony, and they are remarkably similar to the spear-heads which are found in Europe and elsewhere. In Egypt, also, stone weapons of a very simple character have been found; but from Southern Africa nothing has been received that could be called an arrow-head. Sometimes small stone implements are called arrows which the author thought not worthy of the name. The truth is, a savage is very careful indeed in the manner in which he manufactures his arrow-heads. It has probably taken him a day, or a day and a half, to get near his game; and it would be very provoking to him to miss his aim from any deficiency in the form of his weapon. It is, therefore, great economy of time on his part to devote a considerable portion of it to the manufacture of arrows which will be tolerably true. Therefore, perhaps scarcely sufficient caution is used in calling small stone implements arrow-heads. Again, a very common type of stone implement found in Europe, the scraper, does not appear to be abundant in Africa; and the specimen from the Cape of Good Hope is the nearest approach to the type which has come from that part of the world, and yet it is not at all a typical specimen. Stone implements of rough flint have also been found in Mount Sinai, and a specimen was shown, found by Mr. Freeman, at Wady Ithm, in the Syrian district, on the road to Petra. But the specimens to which it was most desired to call attention have been sent over by Mr. Reade from Western Africa; that gentleman being engaged in scientific research in Africa at the expense of an enlightened merchant, Mr. Swanzy. It is true that implements of this character have been sent to Europe before, but they were very few, and did not attract much notice. These were obtained at some feet underground, in sections exposed by the river, near Accra. There are several interesting points in Mr. Reade's letter, which accompanied them; one being the idea that these stones are thunderbolts. We know that is a notion which exists almost all over the world—from Western Europe to the far distant regions of Hindostan. That they may be employed as charms, and also as medicine, is a very general notion. The depth at which these stones were found must not be taken as evidence that they were of great antiquity; neither are the superstitious notions connected with them evidence in that direction. One of the axes from the African collection was put in contrast with a tray of other axes, from all parts of the world, in order that attention might be called to that which has indeed been commented on before, but yet which is of such interest that it cannot be repeated too often—the extreme similarity of these primitive implements. There were examples from New Zealand, North America, Chili, English, Irish and German specimens, from Spain, British Guiana, South America, from the river Amazon and Australia. That common type, therefore, may

truly be said to be found all over the world. Besides the ordinary type, there was a wedge-shaped, thick and very rounded form, not so widely distributed. A quartz pebble, which had a hole carefully drilled through it, had been used probably as an ornament. Considering the abundance of ores of iron in this African district, and the facility with which they could be smelted, and metal obtained, it is probable that these stone axes belong to a time before the natives of this place became acquainted with the art of smelting iron.

'On the Pre-Turkish Frontagers of Persia,' by Mr. H. H. HOWORTH.

'On the Manx of the Isle of Man,' by Dr. R. KING.—Of all the branches of the Indo-European family, the Celtic is, in fact, the one whose destinies have been the least happy and the most confined. Its tongues have come to die along the shores of the ocean that imposed an impassable barrier to the renewed emigration of those who spoke them. Invaded by the Latin or German populations, the Celtic races have lost, for the most part, the language that distinguished them, without, on that account, losing altogether the imprint of their individuality. This is well exemplified in the Manx. They are fast losing their language, but they unquestionably preserve their individuality as a primitive race. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Manx tongue was generally understood throughout the Isle of Man, and was used in the Church Services of many of the districts remote from the principal towns; now, however, it is rarely used in conversation, except among the peasantry; and a Manx sermon is seldom heard. A grammar and a dictionary were composed, nearly a century ago, by the Rev. Dr. Kelly. Kelly's Dictionary was reprinted for the Manx Society in 1866, under the editorship of the Rev. W. Gill and the Rev. J. T. Clarke; and Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, has just produced a reprint of the grammar of that language.

'On a New Method of Studying the Capillary Circulation in Mammals,' by Prof. B. SANDERSON and Prof. S. STRICKER.—Dr. Sanderson, having explained the various attempts previously made to overcome the great difficulties which stand in the way of the investigation, described the method, the leading features of which are, that the animal is kept for hours in a state of complete insensibility without interference with its vital functions, and that the transparent membrane which is the object of research is maintained throughout at a temperature identical with that of the body.—Prof. Stricker then addressed the meeting in German. After giving a summary of the progress of experimental inquiry on the subject of the nature of the process of inflammation during the last twenty years, he pointed out the immense importance of being able to study its phenomena in animals as closely related to man in their organization as possible, rather than in reptiles and fishes, to which animals pathologists have been hitherto almost exclusively restricted. In the afternoon the method of experimenting was demonstrated at the Medical School.

'Contributions to the Migration Theory,' by Dr. CATON.

'On the Antiseptic Treatment of Contagia as illustrative of the Germ Theory of Disease,' by Mr. W. HOPE, V.C.—Some valuable details as to the author's treatment of rinderpest, which broke out upon his experimental farm in Essex in 1867, were given. The majority of between 260 and 270 cows were attacked by that disease. He injected carbolic acid, and 111 of those cows so treated recovered. The remainder not so dealt with died or were slaughtered. He argued that the chemical instead of the medicinal treatment of contagion was much better both in respect to men and the lower animals. He gave illustrative cases of scarlet fever.

Dr. BAYLIS, Medical Officer of Health, Birkenhead, agreed in the views regarding rinderpest, but not entirely with the treatment of fever. He hoped the British Association would before next year's meeting institute some experiments as to the action of disinfectants.

Anatomy and Physiology.

'On some of the more important Facts of Succession in relation to any Theory of Continuity,' by Dr. COBBOLD.—Dr. Cobbold said that for several years past the Biological Section had permitted, if it had not actually encouraged, the reading of papers on the theory of natural selection. The facts he had selected for exposition were such as represented what might be termed the apparent chronology of the organic series, or, in other words, the ascertained times of the coming and flourishing of the larger animal groups. A true conception of what was or ought to be understood by the expression "equivalences"—botanical, zoological, or geological—lay at the basis of a correct appreciation of the significance of the records of animal, vegetable, or sedimentary rock distribution throughout all time. Further, he ventured to assert that the grandeur of the formative scheme of Nature, whether testifying to an evolutionary method of production or to a series of creative acts, few or many in number, could only be adequately realized by the naturalist whose powers of allocation and grouping enabled him to grasp the import of those relations. He then proceeded to deal with the facts of succession, describing the various known groups, and, glancing at the times of origin and succession of the placental mammals, saying the first thing that the record suggested was the rapidity with which the most divergent groups made their appearance. Of course, there was no real basis for an assumption of coeval creation. It might be held, on zoological grounds, that we ought not to separate men and monkeys, but retain them as one of the twelve under the ordinal title of primates. He adopted the division of the placental into twelve groups, not from any rigid belief as to their separate equivalencies, but because they were not only sufficiently distinctive for practical purposes, and also formed on the whole perhaps the finest expression of grouping which science could at present afford. After dwelling at great length upon the succession of the various groups, he stated that as regarded the highest of all, the placental series, he would only say that, as he understood the doctrine, the strictest demand of the development theory did not require, as was commonly supposed, a lineal descent as between bimana and quadrumana; but it was certainly held that either of these groups, as we now know them, might have been separately evolved from more generalized primatal types, the intermediary terms being possibly connected by a long antecedent and far more generalized common progenitor. In that connexion the most advanced evolutionist must own that the assumedly missing tertiary primatals constituted a great and natural bar to the popular acceptance of the theory of descent by natural selection. On the other hand, there was a multitude of considerations which seemed to him to outweigh all the data thrown into the anti-continuity side of the balance.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY.

SATURDAY.

'On the Physical Geography of Colorado and adjacent Regions,' by Col. GILPIN, Governor of Colorado.

'On the South-African Gold Fields,' by Sir JOHN SWINBURNE, Bart.—The part of South Africa treated of by the author was the district lying between the Limpopo and the Zambesi rivers, and between 27° E. long. and the Indian Ocean. The shortest practicable route to it is by way of Port Natal and Harrismith. There is no public conveyance between Maritzburg and Harrismith, a distance of 150 miles, and the road is very bad, as all the rivers and valleys are crossed at right angles. The Drakensberg is crossed on the road at an altitude of 5,400 feet. From Harrismith to Potchefstroom, a distance of 190 miles, the country is undulating, and almost destitute of wood. Seventy-five miles further Rustenburg is reached, the last civilized place in the interior; hence to the Tati River is a march of 382 miles through the bush country, a monotonous, arid tract, wooded with stunted trees rarely exceeding sixty feet in

height. The mining settlement on the Tati is situated in lat. 21° 27' S. and 27° 40' E. long., at an elevation of 3,200 feet above the sea. The Southern Gold Fields, as far as the actual metal has been found, extends from N.W. to S.E., a distance of forty miles by fourteen miles broad. There are five different mines within a mile of the settlement; two three miles to the south-east, one thirteen miles north; two twelve miles and one thirty-five miles up the river to the north-west of the settlement; making a total of eleven mines which have actually been worked and gold extracted. Besides these there are numerous other reefs where gold has been discovered, but these have not yet been sunk. In most of the mines two shafts have been sunk to an average depth of fifty feet, and all are upon the site of ancient workings. The original miners appear to have worked the reefs more in the manner of quarries than mines, leaving great holes or pits. There are two descriptions of quartz, one red and honeycombed, the other of a bluish-grey appearance, the gold in the latter being coarser, but more easily discriminated than in the red ore. The climate of the gold country is very healthy. From the end of April to October no rain falls; the other months are subject to violent thunder-storms, but there is scarcely a day without some hours of fine weather; the nights are always cold, in June the thermometer falling as low as 38° Fahr. about an hour before sunrise, while it ranges as high as 88° or 90° during the day. The prevailing wind for nine months of the year is S.E., blowing strong during the day, and dying away at sunset. The Northern Gold Fields lie 327 miles to the N.N.E. of the Tati, in the Zambesi basin, their northern part being the Umfuli river (the Tole or Banyeka of Livingstone's map), and their southern boundary the Bembees. The latitude of the principal workings is 18° 11' S., and the longitude 30° 34' E., and they are distant 205 miles from Tete, and 160 miles due south of Zumbo, on the Zambesi; at present they have not been very productive. The country is densely peopled by the Meshuna nation, industrious workers in iron and earthenware, and growing all kinds of grain and pulse. The author, who visited these previously almost unknown people, gave a sketch of their recent dealings with the invading Matabele Caffres.

'Journey to the Upper Waters of the Niger,' by W. WINWOOD READE.—In the course of his recent journey of exploration in the interior of Western Africa, undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, and at the cost of Mr. A. Swanzey, Mr. Reade penetrated to Farabana, on the Upper Niger, and to Bouré, celebrated for its gold-fields, 450 miles from Sierra Leone. He returned from Sierra Leone to Farabana, on his second attempt to reach the Niger, at the end of June, 1869, and within a month of starting had the pleasure of beholding the great river, at the large and previously unknown town of Farabana. The Niger here was only 100 yards broad, and canoes for the passage of travellers were only used during the rainy season. The Upper or Western Niger had been previously visited by travellers at two points; by Mungo Park at Segon and by Caillié considerably higher up, but the point reached by Mr. Reade was the highest yet attained, and he claimed to have discovered the shortest and best route yet known from Sierra Leone to the river, a discovery which would eventually lead to important commercial results, and which established the singular fact of the rise of the river within so short a distance of the sea into which it flows.

'On the Ruined Cities of Central America,' by Capt. J. CARMICHAEL.

MONDAY.

'Letter on Eastern Turkestan,' by Mr. T. D. FORSYTH.—Previous to his departure from Leh, on his present mission to the ruler of Eastern Turkestan, the writer communicated to Sir Roderick Murchison some notes on geographical problems requiring to be solved in this little-known region and the country farther to the East. The Yarkand envoy had informed him that the precious stones supposed to come from Khotan were obtained from

Charchand, a place under the sovereignty of the Chief of Kashgar, but situated forty days' march to the east of Khotan. This place is not to be found in the best maps of the Chinese Empire, but it is mentioned by Marco Polo under the name of Charchan, which the commentators had supposed to be the same as Karashahar. It appears, however, to be a distinct place, of large size, and situated in a rich country to the north of Lhassa. The road to it, according to the envoy, skirts the foot of a range of mountains, and crosses a large plain, through which run twelve large streams flowing into Lake Lok, for so he pronounced Lake Lob. The Yarkand and Kashgar Rivers, according to the same authority, do not flow into this lake, but lose themselves in the desert. The inhabitants of the shores of Lake Lok live on fish, and clothe themselves in dresses made of the bark of trees. The inhabitants of Charchand are Mohammedans.

'Railway Routes across North America, and Physical Aspects of the Country,' by Viscount MILTON.—The author exhibited a superb and carefully-compiled map of the section across North America, including the Pacific Railroad of the United States and the proposed lines across British America. His remarks referred almost exclusively to the part of the line crossing British Columbia, from the passes of the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Fraser River, which he maintained did not offer insuperable difficulties. He touched also on political uncertainties as the cause of reluctance to undertake the construction of the line.

'On the Great Movements of the Atmosphere,' by Mr. A. BUCHAN.—The author gave the results of an examination of the mean pressure of the atmosphere and the prevailing winds over the globe, based on barometrical averages calculated for 516 places, and on the mean direction of the wind calculated for 203 places. The broad results were these:—In each hemisphere pressures are highest in winter and lowest in summer. In winter the highest, and in summer the lowest, pressures are over the continents; and in winter very low pressures prevail in the northern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In Central Asia the summer pressure is 0.900 inch less than in winter. This implies the removal in summer of a stratum of atmosphere from the interior of Asia of about 900 feet in thickness. Towards the regions where pressures were high, the winds flow from all directions, not directly towards the centre, but at angles from about 60 to 80 degrees; and from areas of high pressure the winds are found to flow out in every direction. The prevailing winds over the globe, therefore, at all seasons, obey Buys Ballot's 'Law of the Winds' with reference to the distribution of atmospheric pressure. The inflow and outflow of winds are reducible to the single principle of gravitation; and so marked is this, that if there be any other force or forces which put the winds in motion they must be altogether insignificant as compared with gravitation. The author gave, as the well-digested results of numerous observations, that there was no general flow of the surface-winds of the north temperate zone towards and from the polar regions: the regions of high and low pressure were the true poles of the winds.

'On Lines for a Ship-Canal across the American Isthmus,' by General W. HEINE, U.S.A.—The author visited the Atlantic side of the Isthmus early in the present year on a mission intended to examine the correctness of the statements of M. Lacharme, an engineer, who explored the interval from the Tuira River on the Pacific side and the Cacarica branch of the Atrato on the Atlantic, and declared there were no great obstacles to the construction of a canal at that point, the length to be cut being only 52 miles, and the greatest elevation only 186 feet. General Heine was not able to ascend the Atrato, but all he saw went to confirm M. Lacharme's statements. These he gave in detail, showing that they were founded on a conscientious survey, with all necessary scientific instruments. From his own observations and those of the recent United States Survey, the author demonstrated the utter impracticability of any other part of the Isthmus for the purposes of an inter-oceanic canal,

and insisted upon the necessity of a further survey by the line of the Atrato and Cacarica.

'On Windward Great-Circle Sailing,' by Mr. J. T. TOWSON.

SECTION F.—STATISTICS.

SATURDAY.

'On the Aptitude of North American Indians for Agriculture,' by Mr. J. HEYWOOD.—The writer commenced by explaining how the aboriginal Indians in Canada and the United States were placed upon reservations, and how they were governed and controlled. He referred more particularly to the Grand River reservations in Canada, and explained that he had obtained much of his information through his office as treasurer of the New England Company, founded in London in the time of Cromwell. On many of these reservations the Indians had shown great aptitude for agriculture, and an agricultural society entirely supported by Indians had held exhibitions and awarded prizes. In the Pacific States a special commission of the United States, appointed in 1865, found that the reservation Indians managed their farms with intelligence and success. The Indian department supplied them very badly, and showed much ignorance of their requirements. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that there was a large number of Indians capable of agricultural work; and his point was, that the Government should afford them much more encouragement than at present.

After some remarks by Mr. HAMILTON on general questions of agriculture, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOKE said he regretted that he had missed hearing that part of Mr. Heywood's paper which referred to the Indians in Canada. Mr. Heywood, he understood, did not refer to the tribes of Indians in the newly-acquired portion of the Dominion of Canada—he meant the Red River. Now, with respect to these Indians, he had the advantage of a very cursory glance at them a few months ago, when he was for a short time in Canada; but he had not the opportunity of visiting their settlements or of inspecting them with any care. But this he could say with regard to the general appearance of the Indians, that it was of the most promising character. In fact, when one passed a settlement it was rather a matter of doubt whether this or that man was an Indian or not. They were clothed, and comported themselves in such a way that it required a close inspection to be satisfied whether the person you passed was an Indian or one of a civilized race. There was no doubt that the Indians were making considerable progress in this settlement, and were improving themselves by agriculture and in other ways. He was not quite so sure, however, that what suited one tribe would suit all. There was no doubt that some of the hunting tribes in the Far West would have to be dealt with with very great care. What he desired to impress upon all who took an interest in this subject was, that the great object was not so much to bring the Indians to a pattern in conformity with our own ideas of a proper state of life, as to interest the Indians themselves in working out their own improvement in whatever way might be best for them. There was no doubt the Canadians had been successful in their dealings with the Indians, and he might say, speaking on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, that they also had been remarkably successful in their dealings with the Indians, though in a different way. He attributed much of their success to their withholding spirits. The labours of missionaries had also been largely attended with success. But they must bear in mind that the Indian was very susceptible to the suspicion of conservatism or the conservatism of suspicion, he did not know which, not so much founded on the belief that their state was too good to be improved, as from the belief that any projected improvement meant harm to them.—Messrs. FOWLER, M.P., WILSON, J. T. DANSON, J. SMITH, and BROWNLOW also addressed the Section on the subject; several gentlemen arguing that they should regard the question from a higher point of view than mere commercial interest.

'On the Utilization of Fibrous Cotton Seed,' by

Mr. T. ROSE.—The author said that in such a utilitarian age as this it would be matter for surprise that a vegetable production which should be valuable, and could be supplied by the million of tons, was now wasted. The waste product was fibrous cotton-seed. In America alone, more than a million and a half tons of this seed were yearly wasted. This seed was composed of 50 per cent. kernel, which yielded about one-third oil, and 50 per cent. husk (shell with fibre adhering), of which the fibre would be one-third. From this he gathered that the now wasted seeds would produce 250,000 tons pure cotton, 250,000 tons oil, and 500,000 tons of cattle-cake, the value of which he estimated at 20,000,000. The husks could be taken to the paper-mill, and the cotton abstracted in such a state as to form a most valuable material for paper. By a process—which the speaker described at length—the cotton fibre could be completely separated from the shell. Compared with esparto grass, the cotton fibre presented many advantages—chief amongst which was the unfailing supply. He also referred to the value and use of the oil and cattle-cake which the seed would yield.

Mr. W. L. CARPENTER gave some account of his success in obtaining oil and cake from cotton-seed.—Mr. COWAN was delighted, in the paper interest, to hear of this new source of material.—The CHAIRMAN said that now the war had created such a vast demand for paper that the mills were running night and day, all new sources of supply of material must be matters of great interest.

'On the Policy and Provisions of a Patent Law,' by Dr. PANKHURST.—The author defined the two classes of objections to the policy of a patent law, namely, that protection to inventions is vicious and wrong; secondly, that, though some protection may be desirable, it ought not to be in the nature of a legal protection. The considerations of gain which should induce the creation of a right of property in inventions were, that inventions might be more largely and rapidly made; become sooner and more thoroughly perfected; be speedily made and fully disclosed; be more energetically and successfully brought into general use; and, finally, after the legal right in them had been duly determined, that they might become common property. It was argued that the proposal of Mr. Macfie and others, that inventors were the creditors of the nation, and deserved national compensation, though it might appropriately form a complement to a patent law, could never be regarded as a substitute for a patent law. The practical evils of the present system were (1) the indiscriminate granting of patents; (2) the want of accuracy in describing the nature and limits of the rights secured by the patent; (3) the cost, vexation and unsatisfactory character of the trials of patent causes. The remedies which he suggested were two-fold: suggestions for the efficient working of the existing law, and the introduction of additional provisions both of constitution and administration.

Mr. R. A. MACFIE, M.P., said, the real question was, whether the granting of a patent right to inventors was conducive to the public interest. His conviction was that it was against the public interest, and the country suffered in consequence. The patent was nothing less than a grand system of internal land privateering. He advocated a general system of rewards, to be decided upon by a competent authority, in proportion to the value of the invention.—Mr. H. D. POCHIN said that Mr. Macfie's objection arose from the fact that he had not fully considered what was necessary to the working of a successful patent. One of the most successful patents of late years was that of Mr. Bessemer, but it required years of patient study and experiment to develop and perfect that invention; and he asked Mr. Macfie who was to perfect inventions if the patent right was swept away?—Mr. F. J. BRAMWELL said that Mr. Pochin had well put his own views.—Mr. W. RICHARDSON said he believed that inventors, as a class, would really be benefited by the abolition of the patent law, though of course there were exceptions.—Prof. WALEY having made a few remarks, in which he defended the patent law in principle, but

thought it capable of great improvement,—the CHAIRMAN said that they ought to be almost as much obliged to Mr. Macfie as to Dr. Pankhurst, for without him the debate would have been almost impossible. He reminded him of the commander of a fortress who held out against the heaviest bombardment when hope was all but gone. He (Prof. Jevons) thought the patent law was one of the most justifiable of the laws of property.

'On Mechanics' Institutions and the Elementary Education Bill,' by Mr. E. RENALS.—The author said the advantages of mechanics' institutions had been mainly appropriated by the middle classes. Those institutions had not accomplished the purpose contemplated by their founders. They were established ostensibly to improve the education of working men; and in the future, if they were to succeed, the original design must be more closely adhered to. The failure was attributable to bad elementary education, the early age at which the population began to labour, and the long hours of work. These difficulties were now removed, or in course of removal, and he thought that on leaving the elementary schools the youth should be afforded facilities for technical education in their respective trades at the mechanics' institutions, and that the working men should have a share in the management of those institutions.

Sir JOHN BOWRING said that mechanics' institutions had not adapted themselves to the changes and demands of the times.—The CHAIRMAN said it seemed to him that the mechanics' institutions were established as the organs of demand for better sources of instruction than those then provided; but times had changed; we had now much greater advantages, and it should be their business to avail themselves and their institutions of the great means of education which Government offered, especially through the medium of the Department of Science and Art. He also urged the improvement of libraries.—Mr. RUMNEY, on behalf of the Lancashire institutions, urged that they had accomplished to a large extent the design of their establishment. They had science classes, and they were highly successful.—Dr. PANKHURST said that the first Whitworth scholar was a young man whose whole education, with a slight exception, was obtained in mechanics' institutes.—Mr. RENALS briefly replied.

MONDAY.

Dr. FARR moved, "That the Council of the Association be requested to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of proposing to the Legislature a measure to ensure the introduction of the metrical system of weights and measures into general use in the United Kingdom and its dependencies within five or some definite number of years."—Mr. J. T. DAXSON seconded the motion. He remarked that some years ago the corn trade of Liverpool became convinced that a great improvement would be effected by the adoption of one common measure. The result was that the cental of 100 lb. avoirdupois was unanimously agreed to in that town, and had been adopted by a few of the larger markets in connexion with it.—The MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL (Mr. Hubback, chairman of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association) gave some account of the reasons which led the Liverpool corn trade to adopt the cental. The cental had been adopted in San Francisco, and he was glad to observe that Government were now asking tenders for supplies by the 100 lb.—Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, said he had been appointed on the international commission convened by the French Government to deal with this question, but its labours had been cut short by the war. He regretted that the French had adopted the mètre as the standard, it being, in his opinion, a mistake. A better standard for this country would have been the foot or the yard. The number ten formed the basis of the metrical system, but if they could adopt a number admitting of more divisors it would be a great improvement. He quoted the number eight as more convenient than ten. He promised cordial co-operation with the Association.—Mr. J. PATTERSON, Mr. F. P.

FELLOWS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. DE MESCHIN spoke in favour of the resolution.—Mr. E. K. MUSPRATT thought that all the public schools should teach the metrical systems, and suggested that a deputation from the Association should wait upon the President and Vice-President of the Board of Education on the subject.—Mr. J. HEYWOOD seconded the suggestion, and this addition was accepted by Dr. Farr.—The CHAIRMAN (Prof. Jevons) thought it was time that this subject was got out of the way by the Legislature.—The motion was carried.

'Statistics of Tobacco, its Uses and Abuses,' by Mr. R. WILKINSON.

'Statistics on the Tobacco Trade of Liverpool,' by Mr. J. E. CAMPBELL.—The Liverpool tobacco trade commenced in 1665, and in 1700 had taken the precedence of all other trades in the port. On the 1st of January the stock of American tobacco in Liverpool was 20,210 hogsheads, against 40,225 hogsheads in the whole of the kingdom, and at the same date the Liverpool trade was in the hands of eight brokers and seventy importers. Interesting statistics of the tobacco manufacture in Liverpool were given, and reference specially made to the cigar-manufacture of Messrs. Cope Brothers, where the great majority of those employed are women. The tobacco trade was one of the most important and valuable the country was possessed of.

'Intemperance, purely with reference to Liverpool,' by the Rev. J. JONES.

'On Emigration and Immigration as regards the United Kingdom,' by Mr. T. A. WELTON.—The paper included the period from 1851 to 1861. The author directed his attention to the birthplaces and movements of the emigrants and immigrants. He found that in the ten years named, 662,578 English-born persons left England, and 360,258 Irish, Scotch, and foreign immigrants came into it. But, as to the sexes, the emigrants showed a loss of 267,000 males and only 35,000 females. The immigrants showed an excess of about 20,000 males. Those who went out were in every way more valuable than those who came in, by the larger proportion of males, and in the greater enterprise, capable age, education, and wealth of those emigrants. In 1861, Mr. Welton estimated there were 1,240,000 Englishmen living out of the country, whilst there were foreigners, including Irish and Scotch, living in England 946,000. In the former the great majority were males; in the latter the sexes were nearly balanced. In 1861 there was an excess of half a million females above the age of 20 in England. The proportions, however, greatly varied in different districts. In London the females were largely in excess, whilst in the North and in Wales the sexes were nearly equal. One cause of the total disparity was the excessive emigration of males, and another the larger mortality of males.

'On a Proposed Re-arrangement of the Registration Districts of England and Wales, for the purpose of facilitating Scientific Inquiry,' by Mr. A. HAVILAND.—The registration districts of England and Wales were formed for the general purposes of the Poor-Law Administration, and therefore it could not be expected that they were planned with any view of assisting science; they had, however, done so even in their present crude and artificial form, and if their boundaries were determined on a natural system, the advantages to meteorology, climatology, and other branches of science, would be incalculable. Messrs. Keith Johnston had lately been much engaged by the author in the rectification and completion of the registration maps of England and Wales, for the purpose of ensuring extreme accuracy in his basis map of the geographical distribution of disease in England and Wales; through the recommendation of the Registrar-General, the Treasury, seeing the necessity of the work, had approved a grant for the extra expenses incurred. The artificial system adopted in defining the boundaries of the registration districts had been the cause of all this extra work and expense, and it had nothing whatever to recommend its continuance. Were a natural system substituted for the present one, and

our country divided into districts regulated by its watershed and river systems, we should then have in every district a focus of scientific inquiry, whether it be as to the rainfall, temperature, prevalence or strength of winds, agricultural statistics, the produce of our fields, our mines, or our rivers, or for the purpose of registering the occupations, the diseases or the deaths of the people. Such a system would form the best basis map for every future Census, and being once established upon a well-considered and natural plan, would do away with the necessity of those alterations which are now year by year going on, to the utter confusion of the scientific student. In France, the watershed system adopted in defining and naming the departments is vastly superior to our own, and although its deficiencies are numerous, yet they will act as beacons to us. Such a revolution could not be accomplished under ten years, therefore the necessity of commencing it at once. Should the natural system be adopted before 1881, it would be ready for the Census of that year, by which time the Registrar-General will have completed two more decades of mortuary records under the present system, and these, with the one (1851—60) which Mr. Haviland had geographized, will form a foundation for all future inquiry. He proposed that a committee should be formed to take the whole matter into consideration, and report, first to the British Association, and then to Her Majesty's Government.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

The proceedings commenced with an adjourned discussion on Ashton and Storey's Steam-Power Meter of a purely mechanical character, followed by Mr. G. J. SYMONS reading the 'Report of the Rainfall Committee.'

'On the Gauge of Railways of the Future,' by Mr. R. J. FAIRLIE.—The author's argument was to show that a three-feet gauge line could carry, and had been proved to carry, two and a half times as many tons of traffic as were now, for instance, carried over the 4ft. 8½in. gauge of the North-Western Railway, and this without an additional shilling for haulage. Every inch added to the width of a gauge beyond what was absolutely necessary for the traffic would necessarily add to the cost of construction, increase the proportion of dead weight, increase the cost of working, and in consequence increase the tariffs to the public: thus, by just so much reducing the width of the line, railways could be made cheaply, and at the same time thoroughly efficient. There was no country too poor to have railways sufficient for its requirements, and they furnished the cheapest possible mode of transport.

Mr. J. B. FELL read a paper commendatory of the narrow, in opposition to the broad gauge principle, and also on the application of the centre-rail system to mountain lines, as in the case of the Mont Cenis line and of a railway in Brazil. He said about forty millions sterling had been invested in lines that had proved hitherto unproductive: and if the total capital expended on broad-gauge railways had been laid out on narrow lines, about double the actual length could have been laid down for the outlay. To illustrate the economy and carrying capacity of a narrow-gauge line, he had constructed a mile of lines on an eight-inch gauge, at Low Furness, in Lancashire, at a cost of 1,000*l*. It was capable of carrying from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year; and it would run at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour with steadiness and perfect safety. This plan of railway would be especially useful for military purposes in such expeditions as that in Abyssinia; and he had submitted his plans to the War-office authorities, who now had them under consideration.

'On the Defence of Liverpool,' by Mr. S. J. MACKIE.

'On the Unprotected State of Liverpool,' by Admiral Sir E. BELCHER.

'On the Martini-Henry Rifle,' by W. P. MARSHALL.—The author stated that more than five years had elapsed since a Government commission

reported unanimously in favour of arming the whole British infantry with breech-loading guns; and in 1865 a Government advertisement invited patterns for the proposed arm. A committee of investigation examined the patterns sent in, and at the end of 1868 they recommended the adoption of the Martini breech mechanism, with the Henry rifling and the Boxer ammunition. The breech-closing arrangements in this combination were considered by practical men to be mechanically defective, although the bore of the barrel, the turn of the rifling, and the weight of the projectile gave excellent results as regards accuracy, trajectory, penetration, and rapidity of fire. The principle of the falling block in the breech action, which was a previous American invention, was generally admitted to be the best that had been suggested, and so far the arm justifies the decision of the committee. The faults said to exist in it were in the spiral striking spring, the lock arrangements, the lever, the stocking, and the ammunition. All these were said to be so defective in principle, that they could not answer when made in large quantities, although a few rifles might be so made that no great fault should be detected in a limited trial, while the arms were new. The author considered, however, that to adopt such a rifle would not be a mechanical credit to the country. Since the end of 1868 the committee has been endeavouring to perfect the arm, and several patterns of it have been made at Enfield, but it still retains its inherent defects and objectionable features. The barrel of both being satisfactory, the question was as to the lock, and the author considered that it was very desirable that further investigation should be made before the Government finally adopted any rifle for our army. One great defect in the Martini-Henry was, that the falling block was lifted by a short lever acting near the centre of motion, which was mechanically objectionable, whereas in the Westley-Richards the falling block was lifted by a longer lever acting at the front end, at the greatest distance from the centre of motion. In the Westley-Richards the striker gave a sharp blow without piercing the cartridge, and thus prevented the gases escaping backwards. The short, stiff, spiral spring of the Martini-Henry was objectionable mechanically, and was not so durable as the other arrangement. The weight of the Westley-Richards arm was 8½ lb. and the Enfield weighed 9½ lb. In this view, the author said he was confirmed by some of our most eminent mechanical engineers, Messrs. Hick, Penn, Barlow, and Greenwood. Having stated these facts, the author went on to argue that, as the two kinds of rifle appeared to admit of equally safe and expeditious handling, and to be of equal shooting power, the question between them resolved itself into one of mechanical construction. The military members of the committee had done their work well; the distinctive military requirements were satisfied by either weapon, and accuracy of shooting had probably reached its limit. What was wanted was a fresh and independent committee, containing some experienced mechanical engineers, for the purpose of determining points of mechanism only. There was, however, another question of almost equal importance, and that was the question of ammunition. The first pattern of Boxer cartridge recommended by the committee had been withdrawn, and another, that was no better, had been substituted for it. This had a case larger than was required to contain the proper charge; and the common solid brass cartridge case, now in general use in America and other countries, would in many respects be preferable to it, especially because it can be readily obtained in large quantities; because its adoption would leave the chamber of the rifle of a minimum size, capable of being made larger if need should arise; and because the case can be filled over and over again, and their use would thus be a source of great pecuniary saving to volunteers.

A discussion took place, which was adjourned to the following day.—Mr. W. HOPE, V.C., said there were two very serious defects in the Martini-Henry rifle, and two great advantages in the Westley-

Richards. The position of the opening lever of the latter was much better than that of the former; then it was an advantage in the latter that the soldier had always a piece of wood to grasp, as in extreme cold the iron sometimes took off the skin from the hand, while in rapid firing the iron became very hot; the latter was also peculiarly adapted for sharpshooting and skirmishing.—Mr. E. J. REED, late Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy, said the small-bore long-range rifle was now the only recognized weapon for military warfare under present conditions, and the British soldier ought not to be sent into action without being furnished with such an arm.—A MEMBER said he had found from experience that the spiral spring of the Martini-Henry rifle was apt to get clogged with dust or rust. The other rifle appeared far superior in that and other respects.—Mr. BRAMWELL, C.E., said the ordinary blade-spring of the Westley-Richards was a better and more durable arrangement than the spiral spring of the other, and that that rifle had mechanical merits over the other.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday the Departments met in the rooms severally assigned to them. *Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law*: Section A, International Law, in the Assembly Rooms, Westgate Street; Section B, Municipal Law, Council Chamber, Town Hall; Section C, Repression of Crime, Friends' Meeting House, Pilgrim Street. Education, Lecture Room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Westgate Street. Health, County Court, Westgate Street. *Economy and Trade*: Section A, Mr. Joel's Sale Room, Pilgrim Street; Section B, Friends' Meeting House, Pilgrim Street. Ladies' Conference, Savings Bank, Westgate Street.

Previous to the assembling of the Departments, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Chairman of the Council, following a precedent established by the late Lord Brougham, delivered an address, reviewing the work done by the Association up to the present time, and touching generally on the subjects ordinarily dealt with at its meetings. The address, which was remarkable for its clearness and lucidity of arrangement, was listened to with much interest by a very large assemblage. Setting the question of Education first, Mr. Hastings passed in review the efforts which he described the Association as having made to procure a national system. Had its councils, he said, been listened to, the country would have long since obtained this blessing. The measure obtained from Parliament this year was not all that was desirable, but it was a practical measure, and a great improvement on that which had preceded it. One thing, however, was immediately required to make it work efficiently,—the appointment of a Minister of Education. He advocated the amalgamation of schools, upon economic as well as educational grounds, and spoke in favour of raising the status of teachers. Hardly inferior in importance to the Elementary Education Act was the Endowed Schools Act. So early as 1864 this Association had interested itself in this question, and had sent a deputation to the then Premier, headed by Lord Brougham, asking for a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of Endowed Schools and of Middle Class Education. The direct result of this inquiry was the legislation of 1869. He went on to say, that now we have to consider how the various grades of schools can be so connected together that they may work harmoniously with each other and with the Universities. Nothing short of this can make our education truly national; and nothing would weld all classes together so much as that community of interest which springs from the conviction that every career is open—in reality as well as in name—to industrious talent wherever it may be found. Speaking on the question of Jurisprudence, Mr. Hastings congratulated the Association that the measure of justice so long advocated by it on the subject of the property of married women had made such progress; he warmly recommended a simplification of the machinery of the law, and he showed how certain resolutions passed

by the Law Amendment Society nineteen years ago contained the pith of the High Court of Justice Bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor last session. On the question of the Reformation of Criminals, he was of opinion that the Prisons Act (1865) had not proved equal to what might have been anticipated, and he pronounced a like judgment on the Habitual Criminals Act (1869). On the subject of Criminal Lunacy, he said: "The whole subject of criminal lunacy and criminal idiocy—of that imbecility of purpose which makes a man a criminal simply because he can be nothing else—is one deserving of much more general attention than it has hitherto received. . . . Our Jurisprudence on this point has lagged discreditably behind the advances of psychological science, and I believe that there is no subject on which the investigations of a Royal Commission, including, as of course it would do, men of eminence in this branch of knowledge, could be more usefully employed." Mr. Hastings concluded his address by entering very fully into the question of contraband of war and of international relations generally.

The following were the principal topics of interest debated in the Sections throughout the day.—

International Law.—Mr. T. Hodgkin and Prof. Leone Levi read papers upon this subject in the Section especially devoted to its consideration; and Mr. Westlake, Mr. Clarke, Dr. Pankhurst and others took part in the discussion. The upshot of the whole was that the present state of International Law was pronounced very defective, and it was considered that it was the duty of Parliament to address itself without loss of time to its amendment.

Habitual Criminals.—Mr. E. Hill read a paper, in Section C. of the Jurisprudence Department, upon this subject. He gave statistics in support of his opinion, that the success of the recent legislation on the subject by no means corresponded with the magnitude of the means employed in putting it in operation. He proposed the formation of a distinct department of police, like the London Detective Department, to be devoted entirely to the suppression of house-owners who knowingly allowed their premises to become in fact receiving-houses for stolen goods.—Mr. B. Baker and Mr. W. Oakley read papers on the same subject.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Serjeant Cox recommended increased severity towards professional thieves, and spoke strongly in favour of flogging in the case of juvenile offenders.—Mr. Dalrymple, M.P., believed that many of the difficulties now felt with regard to the Habitual Criminals' Act would disappear with time.—Mr. Herbert Safford suggested that a register of all criminals should be kept in London; that certificates of the registrar should be considered a sufficiently formal proof of a conviction; and that dealers in marine stores should be placed under the same regulations as pawnbrokers.—The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., summed up the results of the discussion, which were to the effect that more active measures against the receivers of stolen goods were desirable.

Education.—In the Education Department, the special question for discussion was "Can better educational results in primary schools be obtained by the amalgamation of such schools?" Papers on this subject were contributed by Mr. A. Bourne and Mr. Imeson, and among those who took part in the discussion were Sir John Bowring, Mr. Stephenson, M.P., and Mr. G. W. Hastings. The general impression seemed to be, that if the religious difficulty could be once got over, the question might be answered in the affirmative, but that pending that, no immediate results were to be anticipated.

Disposal of Sewage and Excreta.—The consideration of this question occupied the Health Department during the day. Papers on the subject were read by Mr. T. Blackburn, Mr. R. Elliott, and Mr. I. Taylor, and discussed at length. The weight of opinion seemed to be in favour of the irrigation, as opposed to either the A. B. C. or dry-earth systems. It was finally agreed that the Council should be recommended to consider the adva-

bility of appointing a committee to investigate the matter.

Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration.—In Section B. of Economy and Trade, this question was fully discussed. Mr. R. Kettle, who presided, defended the practice of calling in an arbitrator, on the same grounds as calling in a physician in a case of illness. The physician was capable of doing what people were unable to do for themselves owing to their want of knowledge and skill; and so it was with arbitration. He distinguished between conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes; the one was however incomplete without the other, and within his own experience, seldom resorted to.—Mr. D. Dale, of Corsett, Mr. Gilkes, and Mr. Head, of Middlesborough, Mr. Raper of Manchester, &c., took part in the discussion.

Ladies' Conference.—The Ladies' Conference met in the Savings Bank, Westgate Street, under the presidency of Lady Bowring. The following is a list of the papers read: Miss Tod, of Belfast, read a paper on "University Examinations for Women;" Mrs. Meredith contributed one on "Righteous Baby Farming;" and Miss Boucherett on "The Probable Use Women would make of the Political Franchise." The attendance of ladies was very small.

In the evening, Sir William Armstrong entertained over two hundred members of the Association at the Banqueting Hall, Jesmond Dene. The Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Sir Stafford Northcote, and many other distinguished persons were present. The repast was of a sumptuous description, and after its conclusion the company adjourned *en masse* to a *soirée* at the Central Exchange News Room.

FRIDAY.

On Friday, Lord Neaves, President of the Jurisprudence Department, delivered his address. The address, which was delivered in the Town Hall, was very indistinctly heard. Amongst other things he said, "That reform is the best which gives the best law, with as little delay and at as small an expense as is compatible with goodness;" and arguing upon the causes which lead to *bonâ fide* disputes in law, he described them as of four kinds: "First, the law may be certain, but the facts uncertain; secondly, the law may be certain, but the subject to which it is to be applied uncertain, from the uncertainty or ambiguity of words written or uttered; thirdly, the facts may be known and certain, but may be new, and it may be uncertain what legal principle is applicable to them; fourthly, both the facts may be uncertain and the law applicable to them unfixed. . . . All that the law can do as against these impediments is to afford facilities for arriving at truth." He warmly praised certain steps which have recently been taken, especially in Scotland, towards obtaining this desirable consummation. He argued in favour of the practice of recruiting the Bench from the Bar, and approved of the efforts made to render legal education more systematic and more scientific.

The principal questions of the day were:—

Contraband of War.—In the International Law Section of the Jurisprudence Department papers on this subject were contributed by Mr. Westlake, Dr. Waddilove, and Mr. Dickinson, M.P. The terms of the question proposed for discussion were, "Is it desirable to prohibit the export of contraband of war?" and while two of the papers were against any change in the law as it at present is, the third, that of Mr. Dickinson, was in favour of amended legislation.

Repression of Crime.—In this Section three papers were read in answer to the question, "Is the working of the Prisons Act (1865) satisfactory, especially with reference to productive prison labour?" The papers were by Mr. Oakley, Governor of Somerset County Prison, Mr. George Odger, and Mr. T. Robins, Governor of Newcastle Jail. Mr. Odger's paper was a sort of general protest against productive labour in jails on account of its alleged interference with the competition of the free-labour market. The others were mainly on the opposite side. In the discussion which

followed, Mr. Odger's doctrines were rather severely handled.

Adulteration of Food.—The Health Section was principally engaged in discussing this question, and after a very able and exhaustive paper on the subject had been read by Mr. P. Bevan, a discussion followed, in which Mr. Rawlinson, C.B., Mr. Godwin, Mr. Serjeant Cox, Dr. Farr, and other gentlemen took part, concluding with the passing of certain resolutions recommending the local authorities of towns and districts to appoint analysts, whose duty it should be to examine food and drink at the instance of purchasers.

Education.—The special question in the Education Department was: "By what means can a direct connexion be established between the elementary and secondary schools and the Universities?" Papers were contributed on this subject by the Rev. Brooke Lambert and the Rev. John Percival, and a discussion followed, in which Sir Alexander Grant, Dr. Hodgson, the President (Dr. Playfair), and others took part. The opinion seemed to be general, that it was by extending the utility of the Universities that this was to be accomplished. A paper was also read by Mr. R. S. Watson on "The best Method of providing higher Education in Boroughs."

National v. Standing Armies.—In the Economy and Trade Department, Section A, Mr. E. Chadwick read a paper on "The Economical Considerations for National as against Standing Armies." Mr. Chadwick was strongly in favour of a national army, somewhat on the model of the Prussian. It was unfortunate, however, that the subsequent discussion was complicated by the fact that several of the members of the Society of Friends had assembled in their own meeting-house to protest against armies altogether, and some expressions made use of by Mr. Chadwick in the course of the day were not calculated to sooth, and had not the effect of soothing their feelings.

Ladies' Conference.—The Ladies Conference met as usual. As, however, its discussions were supposed to be attended by members of their own sex only, it is perhaps better not to reproduce them here.

A Working Men's Meeting was held in the evening, at the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Association.

Science Gossip.

By news from Malta we learn that the Porcupine had arrived there from Tunis, with Dr. Carpenter, his son, and the Swedish naturalist who had been permitted to join the party. As in last year's voyage, the main objects for which it was undertaken have been carefully carried out, by soundings, dredgings, and analyses of sea-water from different depths, down to 1,500 fathoms. A large part of the Mediterranean basin has been explored with satisfactory results as regards natural history, and pains were taken to make out and define so far as possible the phenomena of the current which on the surface sets through the Strait of Gibraltar to the eastward. We should like to ask whether any attempt was made to ascertain the existence of a current which has long been said to flow out of the Strait in the opposite direction. We hear that Dr. Carpenter is to arrive in England next week.

FOUR of the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky have been brought to the Dublin Zoological Gardens by Dr. Mapother, and are living there in perfect health. Their transparency and want of colour, as well as the total absence of visual organs, render them very remarkable and interesting creatures.

SINCE Mr. Howlett wrote his paper lately read before the British Association, another synodal revolution of the sun has again manifested a marvellous display of spots in the same regions of the northern hemisphere.

SIGNOR CARLO NAVONE, the engineer, publishes at Turin a 'Plan for a Submarine Passage across the Straits of Messina,' with maps, drawings, &c.,

for the purpose of uniting the Sicilian railway system with the main lines of the Italian Peninsula.

A PAPER 'On a Photographic Barometer' has been published by Prof. P. Volpicella, at Rome.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

WEDNESDAY. Microscopical, 8.—'Aplanatic Illumination' and 'Aplanatic Definition,' with Optical Illustrations, by Dr. G. W. Royston Figgitt.

FINE ARTS

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

LONDON STREET NAMES.

WE heard some time since a dreadful rumour that our rulers, the Metropolitan Board of Works, were going to change the name of Cheyne Walk. This proved false, and we trust that a whisper of a change in some of the names south of the Strand is equally unfounded. Seeing, however, that the fine new street in the City is christened with the barbarous title of "Queen Victoria Street," and that the Thames Way has also been baptized Victoria something, it is time to raise a protest. To show the harm that may be done by altering the names of streets, we will give an instance in which the loss is none the less for being unavoidable. In substituting "Pavilion Road" for "New Road, Chelsea," a passage of 'Nicholas Nickleby' has been destroyed for future generations. The ex-New Road ran parallel with Sloane Street and Cadogan Place, and Dickens wrote of the three—*apropos* of Mrs. Witterly's abode—"Cadogan Place is the one slight bond that joins two great extremes; it is the connecting link between the aristocratic pavements of Belgrave Square and the barbarism of Chelsea. It is in Sloane Street, but not of it. The people in Cadogan Place look down upon Sloane Street, and think Brompton low. They affect fashion too, and wonder where the New Road is." May the future commentator not suppose that the New Road of North London is meant?

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. WATTS, who has of late given a large share of his energies to the practice of sculpture, has completed the model of a life-sized statue of the late Lord Holland. This will be cast in bronze, and form the chief element of a design which comprises a drinking-fountain, and will be temporarily, at least, erected on the south side of Holland Park, a little removed from the Kensington Road. The statue represents Lord Holland, seated in an arm-chair, and as if he had just placed himself in it, with a walking-stick in his right hand. The folds of a large cloak are disposed with admirable skill, to combine the lines of the figure with the angular form of the chair. The head is bare, the expression genial and suave; the face a little on one side and leaning forward; the body is resting easily in the seat, the knees being thrust forward and placed apart, with the feet approximating to each other, one of them being slightly advanced. Mr. Watts has strictly adhered to the costume of the peer's lifetime; even the gaiters on the legs are faithfully rendered, with the fastenings of the shoes, and other garments. Contrary to the unfortunately common practice of sculptors, Mr. Watts has produced that which is the reverse of a formal and stiff design in this case; the large principles of the noble schools of sculpture have been successfully adopted in disposing the costume, even to rendering its varied textures and minor details, especially in showing the contours of the figure rather by means of, than, as incompetent artists have done, *through* and notwithstanding the dress. The result is an absolute look of life at ease, produced with great breadth of style and ample carefulness.

THE same artist has nearly completed a full-sized memorial effigy of the late Bishop Lonsdale, which is to be placed under a Gothic canopy, the design

of Mr. G. G. Scott, in Lichfield Cathedral. The statue is recumbent, posed, and otherwise treated in the noble manner of Gothic monumental sculpture; the head on a pillow, the hands joined in prayer, the lower limbs extended, the feet slightly pointed downwards. The deceased prelate is clad in the robes and mitre of his dignity, which are carved with very unfrequent care and rare skill, so as that the drapery is full of expression and, without losing freedom, rich and grand in its details as in its masses. The face is nobly rendered. The statue is carved in alabaster.

SIR WILLIAM TITE is to be made a Companion of the Bath.

ONE of the most interesting discoveries of an archaeological and artistic kind which we have of late been able to record was made the other day in Worcester Cathedral, when, in course of replacing the pavement of the Lady Chapel, that one of the three slabs which lie in front of the altar in the extreme eastern bay of the Cathedral was removed; this lies on the north side, and has been supposed to represent William de Blois, Archdeacon of Buckingham, whom Guala the Legate intruded to the See of Worcester in 1218. De Blois held office till his death, in 1236. He is believed to have been interred on this spot, so appropriate as the grave of one who built or, at least, founded the eastern portion of the church. The effigy, which is reputed to be the oldest of the episcopal order in the Cathedral, is in low relief; shows the deceased wearing the low mitre, amice, chasuble, morse, and other episcopal vestments and decorations. Next to this effigy lies another, which is presumed to represent either Bishop Brian (1352—1361), originally of St. David's, or Bishop Lynn (1368—1373). Next to this lies the effigy of Bishop Walter de Cantilupe (1237—1266), De Blois's successor in the see. The slab ascribed to the grave of De Blois being removed, an interment was found in an episcopal dress, the character and decorations of which do not agree with those of the effigy and the date in question. These vestments comprise embroideries which, with others, represent SS. Paul, John, Andrew, James, Bartholomew, Daniel, Adelbert, and Nicholas. The names of the saints are inscribed in Latin. There are also an *Agnus Dei* and other decorations. The coffin appeared to have been opened before, when probably some of the contents were removed.

Dr. Bhāu Dājī, of Bombay, writes to us complaining of the criticisms on the Indian contributions to the Workmen's International Exhibition by "B." (*Athen.* No. 2231). These criticisms were complimentary to Dr. Bhāu Dājī personally, and condemned the collection sent from Bombay because it was not a working men's collection, and this because of the hurry in which it was made. Dr. Bhāu Dājī admits everything when he says—"There is something in the complaint that nothing was obtained directly from the workmen who made it;" and again—"The time at my disposal was not more than twelve days." It was certainly impossible for any one to obtain a representative working men's collection of Bombay manufactures in that time: but twelve days would have been sufficient had the task of collection been devolved on the local Committees, acting through the Curator of the Central Museum in Bombay. That this was not done was no fault of Dr. Bhāu Dājī's, but solely of the Government of Bombay. Our Correspondent goes on to say—"The statement that things sent to the Exhibition were borrowed of wealthy natives is simply false, as is also the statement that 'the Museum it is evident has been drawn upon to set off the Bombay collection.' Not a single article has been borrowed from any private individual or taken from the Bombay Museum." Dr. Bhāu Dājī can have read neither "B.'s" criticisms at leisure, nor his own report. "B." said, that the collection had been set off, not with additions from the Bombay Museum, but from the India Museum here in London. Dr. Bhāu Dājī named several gentlemen from whom he had obtained contributions, and "B." conceived only of their being "begged, borrowed, or stolen"—paying for them being, he thought, out of the question in such circumstances.

THE September number of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, which has appeared, will, we presume, for a short time, not be followed by another part. M. E. Galichen, the editor, in a note, the pathetic intensity of which will be respected, announced the suspension of the well-known *Chronique des Arts*, and promised on the resumption of publication to indemnify the subscribers for their loss in consequence of the interruption. The number in question of the *Gazette* comprises the third article of M. C. Blanc's excellent *Grammaire des Arts Décoratifs*, &c., which is largely devoted to *coiffures*; a paper 'On the Exposition at Limoges,' by M. P. Burty; a Catalogue of the works of N. da Modena, &c.

WE regret to state the death of M. L. Rémy Mignot, an artist of French extraction and education, resident in London and New York, which took place at Brighton on the 22nd ult. M. Mignot was aged thirty-nine, and well known by his tropical landscapes, which, although rather mannered in style, had that rarest of qualities in landscape painting, pathos, to which were added the fruits of much technical skill and brilliant talent. His last exhibited picture, 'Sunset at Hastings,' Royal Academy, No. 421, was commended to readers of the *Athenæum*; likewise many of his South-American subjects, which appeared at the Dudley Gallery and elsewhere.

MUSIC

CRYSTAL PALACE SATURDAY CONCERTS.

THE intention to give prominence to the works of Beethoven in the twelve concerts before Christmas, is a much more appropriate mode of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, than that of presenting his principal productions in one Festival. There is no difficulty in any Handelian celebration: if it lasted a fortnight, the catalogue of masterpieces, so far as regards oratorios, would not be exhausted. Not so with Beethoven. Choral music was not his speciality. Of oratorios there is only 'Christus on the Mount of Olives,' and this work cannot be given with the original words. There is the Mass in c, and the Mass in d, but two Masses in one week would be too much, and the vocal difficulties amounting to impossibilities of the latter precluded the possibility of its being sung by a large body of voices. The operatic *répertoire* is also scanty. There is 'Fidelio,' and there is the music to 'Egmont.' To this list may of course be added the Choral Symphony No. 9, in d minor, and the pianoforte Choral Fantasia. Beethoven is best represented in any musical manifestation by his Symphonies, by his Concertos, and by his Overtures. His chamber compositions are inexhaustible, but these require a limited arena and a thoroughly-trained auditory for their enjoyment. The Crystal Palace management has adopted the best course of action to do honour to the giant of the orchestra; and a concluding day, by performing his finest choral writings, will be "crowning the edifice" gloriously. That the first Symphony, Op. 21 (in c), should have been selected for the opening concert on the 1st inst. was natural enough, and it was judicious to associate it with the Pianoforte Concerto in g (Op. 58), for if the Symphony had stood alone in the day's scheme, about as much notion would have been afforded of Beethoven proper as a copy of a Rembrandt to the original painting. If Mozart's name had been attached to Beethoven's first Symphony it would have been no misnomer. In form as well as in idea the Symphony is fundamentally Mozartian, with some touches of Haydn. There was no exaggeration in the criticisms of the German writers in styling the Symphony "a mere caricature of Haydn, pushed to absurdity." These notices were penned, of course, prior to the appearance of the second and subsequent Symphonies of Beethoven. His innovations in No. 1 are scanty indeed, but sufficient to justify the musical organs in protesting against a composition which had very remote traces of individuality. As a Mozartian imitation the Symphony is ingenious and interesting; and ever and anon there are heard sonorous sounds from the stringed—especially from

the basses—colossal chords, the secret of which still remains with Beethoven, as the massing of voices by simple notation has rested with Handel. The accompaniment of the drums *piano* in the *andante* has been often referred to, as a preliminary or early employment of percussion, turned to such wonderful account by Beethoven afterwards; but take the Symphony in its entirety, admirable in form, melodious in imagery, and clear in development, it is not Beethoven. He is first heard in the second Symphony, and in thundering accents his supremacy is asserted in the third of the series. Herr Manns conducted with extreme care; the carefulness, however, is susceptible of more vivid colouring; over-finish may be finikin. In the "tutti" of the Concerto the *ensemble* was very praiseworthy. The playing of Herr Halle was steady and conscientious; it is not Mendelssohn's reading of the work, but it is not given to every player to be a poet of the pianoforte.

Weber's 'Oberon' Overture, Lachner's March from Suite No. 1, and Mr. Sullivan's Ball Overture were the other instrumental items. The new orchestral work of the young English composer was as favourably received as at the late Birmingham Festival; the subjects are so ear-catching, the instrumentation is so bright and brilliant, that even the most inveterate anti-Tersichorean priest is seen to shake his head, not in protest of the triviality of the themes, but in accordance with the measure.

The vocal gleanings were the commentaries on the death of the youthful warrior, assigned to a tenor, from Mr. J. F. Barnett's 'Paradise and the Peri'; the air of the Lord's Mother at the foot of the Cross, "I mourn as a dove"; the Rossinian duet, "Mira la bianca Luna," and a new ballad by Balfe, "Down by the River." The pieces, although artistically sung by Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Vernon Rigby, were not at all exciting,—the duet of the old Italian master excepted, for it is deliciously voiced.

'ST. PETER' AND M. BENEDICT.

AS I perceive that the concoctors of 'St. Peter' are not content without attracting new attention to their proceedings—and that this attempt continues to take a form not so much defensive as offensive, rendering misapprehension possible—I am obliged to return to the subject.

In answer to a letter published in the columns of a contemporary on the 2nd ult., I have to point out, first, that not a single one among the statements made by me in this journal, on the 3rd of September, is contradicted. On the contrary, they are confirmed; especially the one in which attention was called by me to the engagement of an assistant by M. Benedict to make the changes, which, he assured me, he had himself made by aid of a *Concordance*, and which, as having been made in total contravention of our express agreement (that is, without consulting me), I declined either to examine or to sanction. The writer of the letter entirely overlooks the fact, that betwixt the months of May and January I was ignorant of M. Benedict's proceedings; having, till then, the impression that he was thoroughly satisfied with the *libretto* committed to him by the Birmingham Committee to compose, and not to be patched, to suit his confessed incompetence, by a strange hand.

Further, with regard to the criticisms in the *Athenæum*, which it appears I am supposed to have influenced, let me state that I was absent from every rehearsal of 'St. Peter,' in London and in Birmingham; that I have not seen a line of the music in manuscript or in print to this day, and that I was totally unacquainted with the book of the Oratorio till the morning of its production, on the 2nd of September—after my letter which appeared on the 3rd had been written and printed. My statement had only to do with the transaction, not with its results. The critic of M. Benedict's Oratorio has never to this day seen a line of the original book on which M. Benedict's accomplice—alike indelicately and unjustifiably—pronounces his judgment, after private perusal; and is thus totally unaware of the extent of the transformations of a *libretto* committed to the musician to

compose, and by him accepted with every expression of satisfaction.

I must reluctantly add a few words more. These in my former letter were withheld out of forbearance. They now become necessary to the completion of an unpleasant story. On M. Benedict, in January last, expressing his amazement and vexation at my refusal—after the sale of his Oratorio—to make acquaintance with changes not made by myself, and as such expressly provided against, I offered to refer the matter in debate to the arbitration of two mutual friends of ours—Sir Michael Costa and the late Charles Dickens. This he distinctly declined. I did not, however, conceive myself prevented by such refusal from laying the case and the correspondence which had passed between us before two judges so competent, and above all suspicion of favouritism. I have the opinion of both before me; and if M. Benedict and his assistant desire further publicity in regard to their strange transaction, I am ready to publish the entire correspondence.

HENRY F. CHORLEY.

Musical Gossip.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI sang at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester last week, with the co-operation of Madame Patey, contralto; Signor Mario, tenor; Signor Delle-Sedie, the baritone; Signor Foli, basso; and Mlle. Carreno, the pianiste. The Gentlemen's Concerts have been commenced for the season in the Manchester Concert Hall; Madame Vanzini and Mr. Vernon Rigby were the vocalists, and Signor Carrodus the violinist, the latter playing the *allegro* from Beethoven's Concerto and Ernst's 'Pirata' fantasia. The Symphony was Mozart's in E flat, and the overtures the time-honoured 'Freischütz,' 'Masaniello,' and the 'Gazza Ladra.'

ONE of the queens of song, an *artiste*, who in almost all European languages has sung on the lyric stages of Italy, Spain, England, France, Germany, Russia, &c., Pauline Viardot Garcia, is about to visit London, to resume her professional career. Her fortune has been sacrificed by the war in France, of which country her husband is a native. Whilst M. Viardot is at Tours, having joined his former political and literary colleagues in office, Madame Viardot has been compelled to quit her residence in Baden-Baden, to begin a fresh career. This is a sad reverse for the gifted sister of Malibran. Viardot's *débuts* as *Desdemona* in Paris and London in 1839, when she was only eighteen, can be well remembered by Opera frequenters. Viardot in Berlin stood her ground at the height of Jenny Lind's popularity. She doubled on one occasion in an emergency, the parts of *Isabella* and *Alice* in Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable,'—an unprecedented feat. Meyerbeer's opinion that she was the best *Valentina* he ever heard, is on record. Viardot's "creation" of the character of *Fides* in the 'Prophète' is familiar to the audiences of Paris and London. Her last great part was Gluck's *Orfeo*. She has given to the world singers of note who were her pupils, and it is as a teacher and as a composer (for she has written an opera in two acts, 'The Lost Magician,' which has been performed in several theatres in Germany,) that Madame Viardot will seek to secure a position in London; and the royalty, rank and fashion which recognized her varied talents when she was a *prima donna*, will doubtless not fail her in the hour of need, when she presents herself as a Professor,—one of the members of the grand school of singing of the Garcias.

M. FAURE, the famed baritone-basso of the Grand Opéra in Paris, and who has achieved such popularity at the London Italian Opera-houses, is now here, included amongst the numerous emigrants doomed to seek refuge in this country.

THERE is activity amongst the Belgian composers, who are striving to secure more consideration for their works than has yet been given out of their country. 'La Dernière Nuit de Faust,' a cantata, by M. Émile Mathieu, recently executed in Brussels, is praised in private letters. M. Benoit, a musician of ability, if not genius, is about to produce in the Belgian capital a sacred composition, called 'Hymn

to Peace'; and an efficient executive, choral and instrumental, has been engaged for the performance, which will take place at the Théâtre de la Monnaie.

ONE of the especial qualities as an administrator of the late Mr. Bowley was his organization, a long time in advance of the period of performance, of any musical undertaking in which he was engaged. It appears that amongst his papers have been found the special arrangements of the triennial Handel Festival, which will take place next year. Sir Michael Costa will be the conductor of the meeting. The Sacred Harmonic Society will commence its season next month as usual, with Sir Michael Costa as the conductor.

THE opening of the Italian Opera season in St. Petersburg is announced for the 19th of October; the company will comprise Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Volpini, Madame Sasse (of the Grand Opera, Paris), the sisters Marchisio, Signora Perelli, Madame Dall' Anese, Signori Calzolari Mongini, and A. and J. Corsi (tenors), Signori Graziani, Steller, Everardi Bagagiolo, Capponi, Zucchini, Fortuna, and Baccolini, baritones and basses. Signor Vianesi is the conductor. The *répertoire* will be the familiar works of Mozart, Meyerbeer, Cimarosa, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Auber, Flotow, Gounod, Verdi, Weber, &c. No new opera is promised.

THE Glasgow Choral Union gave a concert of sacred music in the nave of the Cathedral on the 17th ult., the programme of which is worthy of citation; it opened with the Old Hundredth (the melody from the harmonized Psalter by John Day, 1563), followed by Tye's Motet 'Laudate nomen Domini' (1553). Next a Choral by Beethoven, based on a theme from his Septuor. Then came Mendelssohn's Motet in eight parts, 'Man is mortal,' composed in Rome in 1830, never before heard in this country. Besides these pieces, there were a Choral, the 'Advent Evening Hymn,' the words ascribed to St. Ambrose; a Motet by Mozart, 'Blessed are they,' an ancient Christmas Carol, by R. L. de Pearsall, 'In dulce júbilo,' based on a German *motif* (1570); two more ancient German Chorales, 'Saxony' (before 1588), 'Bernburg' (1601); Mr. Goss's anthem 'O taste and see how gracious is the Lord,' the trio from Costa's 'Naaman,' 'Is anything too hard for God the Lord?' Mendelssohn's Psalm 'Judge me, O God,' W. H. Monk's Hymn Tune 'Eventide,' besides pieces from Handel's 'Saul,' and 'Jephtha.' Mr. Lambeth was the conductor, and the performance, according to the local journals, was highly creditable to the Choral Union, and is calculated to have a wholesome influence on Church Music in Scotland.

DRAMA

HOLBORN THEATRE.

THIS house re-opened on Saturday last with a drama entitled 'The Odds,' the authorship of which is claimed by Mr. Sefton Parry, the manager of the theatre. Of the class of pieces standing highest in public favour 'The Odds' is almost a type. It depends for success upon one or two elaborately prepared scenes, and upon the fidelity with which some of the most familiar surroundings of our daily life are presented upon the stage. Of merit of any kind it has scarcely a trace. No touch of poetry, imagination, or anything suggestive, ideal or elevating can be found in it, nothing but commonplace reality of detail and "sensational" extravagance of incident. Its very situations are reproductions of former effects, and its characters, one and all, belong to preceding dramas. A turn has been given to the well-used kaleidoscope of the playwright, and the old materials present themselves again in a new pattern. 'Flying Scud,' the one drama which obtained a success at the Holborn Theatre, has supplied most of the characters and the principal share of the plot. What remains has been taken from other plays by Mr. Boucicault. The resemblance to 'Flying Scud' is indeed as close as it can well be. Once more the spectator finds himself surrounded by betting men, and expected to take an interest in

doings upon the turf: a villain once more tries to ruin a dissipated hero by preventing him from running a horse, on the success of which in a race his chance of recovery from debt and disgrace is dependent: again a rider turns up at the last moment to defeat the machinations of villainy; and again a hero who has waded through very dirty ways is enabled to present himself clean-brushed and smiling, and to put in a claim for our sympathy and pardon. Practically, this is the whole of the play. An attempt is made to give added interest by representing the hero's pretty cousin as in love with him, and prepared for his sake to undergo any sacrifices. She it is who finds a rider for the horse on which her cousin's fortune depends, though the bribe she is compelled to offer is nothing less than a promise of marriage. She, too, it is who collects the money due to him, and carries it to him in London, submitting during the journey by railway to an attack of the most brutal kind. But these things are mere excrescences upon the plot, the main interest of which deals wholly with the vicissitudes of the horse-race. Some sparkle of dialogue in the early scenes is the only merit in a piece which, judging by the signs of success exhibited on the first night, promises to occupy for many weeks a place among London entertainments, and to prove richly remunerative to all the management. The acting was too good for the drama. Miss Lydia Foote enacted the heroine, and displayed in the early scenes a spontaneous gaiety of manner differing widely from the forced representations of stage mirth to which we have grown accustomed. Her laughter was real and bell-like. In the later scenes she showed much tenderness and pathos. Miss Kate Bishop, a young actress whose successive performances denote great and increasing talent, gave a thoroughly praiseworthy representation of a timid young officer whom circumstances convert in his own despite into a hero. Mrs. Stephens exhibited a capital picture of an old maid. In the part of a preposterous Frenchman, a good actor, Mr. Parselle, was altogether buried. Other parts were sustained by Miss Hughes, Mr. Day, Mr. F. Robson and Miss Nelly Harris. The success obtained by pieces of this class is a discouraging sign for those who hope for a regeneration of the drama. It is impossible, however, very sternly to condemn a management that provides the public with fare suited to its taste. Who would seek that most difficult of all obtainable commodities, a good drama, when a few splashes of paint and changes of costume will serve to convert the old play into the new, and will pour once more a golden tide of success into the treasury of the theatre?

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. SKETCHLEY'S new comedy, 'Living at Ease,' was produced at the Strand Theatre on Wednesday.

A VERSION of 'David Copperfield' has been produced at the Grecian Theatre. It is in two acts, and ends with the shipwreck in which Steerforth loses his life.

THE Holborn Amphitheatre re-opened on Saturday last with a company of equestrians and gymnasts.

Two theatres are announced to re-open this evening; the Globe and the Surrey. At the former, the programme will consist of 'The Taming of the Shrew,' Mr. Palgrave Simpson's drama, 'Marco Spada,' and a new farce, entitled 'Board and Residence.' Mr. E. T. Smith, now lessee of the Surrey, promises vaguely "three new pieces."

THE foreign journals announce the death of Princess Amalia of Saxony—an amiable and gifted lady, who beguiled the tedium of German court life by writing comedies, which made their way on the German stage for a while, and the best of which, for their purity and quiet humour, deserve to be remembered. A translated selection from them, with a prefatory memoir, was some years ago published by Mrs. Jameson, and cordially received in England. The Princess wrote under the pseudonym of Amalia Heiter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. R.—F. S.—J. B.—M. R.—W. H.—J. C. R.—R. W.—W. C. B.—C. G. N.—received.

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